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Cyprus ... 525 Mills Lebanon ... 0.L 4.50 Saudi Arabia 6.00 R.
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Downing of Jetliner Seen as Damaging Soviet Peace Policy

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Angry public reactions in the United States and across Western Europe indicate that the downing of the Korean Air Lines 747 has tarred the peace-loving image that Moscow had been working hard to project. Instead, there seems to be a new sense of insecurity about Soviet intentions and the risk of confrontation, although officials here assert this appears to be an isolated incident and there is no evidence of a *developing* military crisis.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Within 48 hours, in an abrupt reversal of the political climate, Washington switched from talk of arms control and private hopes for a meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Yuri V. Andropov to talk of sanctions.

For the Kremlin, the airliner incident could hardly have come at a worse moment for Soviet efforts to generate support for the Western anti-nuclear movement and the campaign to halt U.S. missile deployments in Western Europe this year. This fact alone makes the motivation for the Soviet action inexplicable and has contributed to the general atmosphere of unease.

High-ranking officials leave no doubt that the Soviet action has set back hopes for substantial progress in arms negotiations, at least for the short term, and has cooled the slight warming that had begun this summer in U.S.-Soviet relations. Privately, one intimate of Mr. Reagan said after the incident that "chances of a summit have been killed."

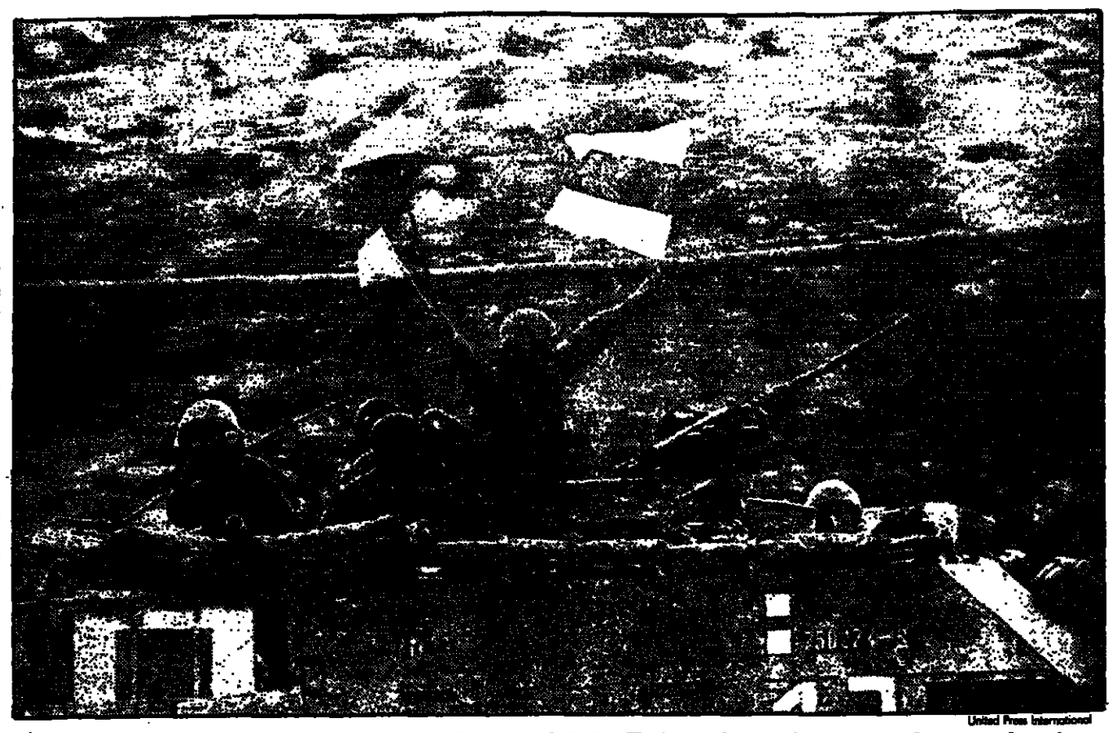
But on Friday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz passed word to reporters through his spokesman, John Hughes, that the administration planned to sustain its most important links to Moscow: arms negotiations in Geneva, the new grain accord and Mr. Shultz's plans to meet with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Madrid this month.

In political terms, the Soviet action, whether politically calculated or a matter of routine application of Soviet military procedure, will *strengthen Mr. Reagan's hand with* Congress in seeking money for the MX missile and will probably help Western governments proceed with deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe this year.

"It's going to make some things easier for us," a presidential adviser said, "and that's a bad trade-off for the Russians."

For that reason, administration officials were skeptical that Mr. Andropov and other political leaders deliberately sought such an incident and risked the angry world reaction. But no one was able to say

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



United Press International

An Israeli soldier waved signal flags as he and his crew left the Chuf area Sunday in an armored personnel carrier.

Militias Clash In Beirut, Chuf As the Israelis Stage Pullback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Heavy fighting broke out in Beirut and the Chuf mountains Sunday as Christian and Druze factions scrambled to take up positions abandoned in a long-awaited Israeli withdrawal from central Lebanon to a new defense line in the south.

Warring factions in both the Middle East and Washington snag the Reagan plan. Page 2.

[Israel warned Syria on Sunday that any attempt to take over territory vacated by Israel would be repulsed by force, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.

[Israeli planes strafed several tanks that tried to push west from Syrian-held territory "as a sign we do not intend to permit entry into this area," according to Moshe Levy, the army chief of staff.]

The Lebanese state radio said President Amin Gemayel's government had labeled the pullback a violation of a troop withdrawal pact with Israel.

Lebanese newspapers and radio stations accused Israel of a "double-cross" in withdrawing so quickly. They quoted Lebanese officials as saying it was done without notice or coordination while the Lebanese Army was preoccupied with re-establishing government authority in Moslem West Beirut, where Shiite militiamen had fought the army for five days last week.

The Israeli command said it had accepted two U.S. requests to delay the pullback but had refused a third request.

Hundreds of artillery shells and rockets from Christian and Druze militias struck villages in the 600-square-kilometer (228-square-mile) area abandoned by the Israelis. The fighting spread to Beirut's southern and eastern suburbs. Thirty-one persons were reported by police to have been killed and 71 injured.

A Lebanese Army assault unit fought leftist Druze irregulars near Beirut International Airport.

The U.S. marines and British, Italian and French troops of the multinational peacekeeping force were in the middle as the two sides traded shells and rockets over their heads. A marine and an Italian soldier were reported wounded.

A Marine spokesman, Major Robert Jordan, said marines fired back at militiamen south of the airport during the afternoon.

The Israeli withdrawal came without notice and was accomplished in hours.

Officers arriving at the military's south Lebanon headquarters in Sidon reported their units faced no opposition and suffered no casualties. Reducing casualties had been *a main objective of the withdrawal.*

While some combat units headed into Israel for the Jewish New Year holiday, others took up new posi*tions along the Awali River.* The Israelis have built a chain of earth fortifications and lookout posts that stretches 113 kilometers (70 *miles) inland from the Mediterra*nean. It is about 40 kilometers north of the Israeli border.

Despite the withdrawal, about *500,000 Lebanese will remain* under Israeli control in an occupied area of about 2,800 square kilometers. Israel has said it would not *leave this area* until Syrian troops agreed to leave Lebanon.

Lebanese soldiers had intended to take over from the Israelis to prevent the outbreak of *factional* fighting. But the Israelis were completely out of the important Aley province and well south of Beirut *before Lebanese Army units* moved from the capital.

■ **'Message' for Syria**

Mr. Arens, the Israeli defense minister, discussing the attack by Israeli planes on Syrian tanks, said "we made it clear we do not want hostile forces entering the area that we leave," UPI reported.

"It should be clear to the Syrians that it includes them," he said. "We do not want Syrian forces entering the area that we leave and I think that message is well understood in Syria."

Reagan to Reveal U.S. Response to Jet Incident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan is to address the *nation Monday evening to disclose* his response to the downing Thursday of a South Korean airliner over the Soviet Union, congressional leaders said Sunday after meeting with the president.

Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, said on a television interview program that Mr. Reagan would make "a strong, firm speech."

"He will want to talk about what steps we are prepared to take together with our allies," Mr. Burt said, "but more importantly, I think, he will want to describe our overall approach to the Soviet Union."

The deputy White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said Mr. Reagan was likely to announce sanctions the United States intends to impose against the Soviet Union, as well as some actions the United States plans to take in concert with its allies.

Mr. Reagan presided Sunday at a White House meeting, lasting more than two hours, on U.S. options. The top Republican and Democratic leaders of the House and Senate took part, as well as the president's senior national security advisers.

The congressmen reported that tape recordings of the monitored conversations of Soviet pilots involved in the attack on the plane, which carried 269 people, were played during the meeting.

According to the House Democratic leader, James C. Wright Jr. of Texas, a translation of a tape indicated that one Soviet pilot described the Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 as an RC-135, a U.S. military aircraft said to be used in spying missions off the Pacific coast of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speakes said a U.S. spy plane was in the vicinity of the Korean Air Lines flight, but well outside Soviet airspace. But because of the distinctive shape and radar image of the Boeing 747 and markings common to civilian airliners, "there was no mistaking" the aircraft for a spy plane, he said.

■ **Reagan Urges Firmness**

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

Mr. Reagan said Saturday that the Soviet Union's downing of the South Korean airliner was an international issue that required world leaders to deal with the Russians "in a calm, controlled but absolutely firm manner."

Reflecting a decision to seek international condemnation of the incident, including curbs on air travel to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan said:

"This murder of innocent civilians is a serious international issue between the Soviet Union and civilized people everywhere who cherish individual rights and value human life."

"The evidence is clear," he said. "It leaves no doubt. It is time for the Soviets to account. The Soviet Union owes the world the fullest possible explanation and apology for their inexcusable act of brutality."

After Mr. Reagan met with his advisers Friday, senior officials said there would be no trade sanctions invoked against the Soviet Union or any suspension of arms control talks in Geneva.

To underscore U.S. interest in arms control, Mr. Reagan met with Paul H. Nitze, his chief negotiator at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles. Those negotiations are to resume Tuesday.

After the meeting, Mr. Nitze said that, despite "the irresponsible Soviet action" that led to the downing of the South Korean plane, "we must, nevertheless, continue our efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict through negotiated, fair and verifiable agreements."

In the Korean plane incident, officials said the United States was seeking steps to condemn the Soviet Union and to seek redress — through action in the International Civil Aviation Organization and by the International Federation of Airline Pilots Associations.

One proposal being explored with other countries is a suspension of some 60 to 90 days on Soviet landing rights in foreign countries and on flights from those countries to the Soviet Union. The United States has no direct air connection to the Soviet Union.

State Department officials said the United States wanted the Soviet Union to join in an accord affirming the safety of civilian airliners even if they stray over another country's territory.

At the State Department, a senior official said that Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in a meeting scheduled for Thursday with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, would demand that Moscow "come clean with the facts" about the airliner.

United Press International

Relatives of passengers aboard the downed South Korean jet cast flowers into sea Sunday south of Sakhalin island.

Gunships Sent to Back French Troops in Chad

Reuters

NDJAMENA, Chad — A squadron of Gazelle anti-tank helicopters arrived Saturday, a French military spokesman said Sunday, and witnesses counted 15 of the French gunships at the airport.

The spokesman declined to say whether their arrival from the neighboring Central African Republic, like Chad a former French colony, meant that French troops in forward positions along an east-west defense line could be threatened by tanks.

"It simply means we are prepared for any eventuality," the spokesman said.

The French have more than 2,000 troops in Chad, in addition to *eight combat jets sent to support* President Hissène Habré's government last month after it lost most of the north to the rebels.

The troops are ostensibly there as instructors, but President François Mitterrand of France has said that, if threatened, the troops *would "not limit themselves to de*fensive measures alone."

The Habré forces were also boosted Saturday by the arrival of a C-130 Hercules military transport aircraft sent by the Reagan administration.

No fighting was reported Saturday from the Oum Chalouba area, about 400 miles (640 kilometers) northeast of the capital, where the government said a large rebel force attacked its garrison last Friday.

There was no official response to a statement by the rebel leader, Goukouni Oueddei, reported by African radio stations, that his men were still in control of Oum Chalouba.

The government said provisional figures showed 800 rebels dead and 600 captured compared with the loss of 15 wounded.

Informed sources in Ndjamena and military sources in Paris said two French Jaguar strike planes roared low over the battlefield, *panicking the rebels and turning the fighting in favor of Mr. Habré's* forces, although the French planes fired no ammunition.

Rebel spokesmen claimed the jets had bombed their forces in Oum Chalouba.

Reporters have been denied permission to visit the site of the battle.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat told Western reporters that they were a security risk. "Also, we do not know what you are going to write," he said. "We have had hostile reporting before."

In the northern town of Bardai, Mr. Goukouni, ending a month-long silence that gave rise to rumors he was dead, told Western journalists that French troops will *not stop his drive to unite the country.*

"We do not intend to accept partition and limit ourselves" to northern Chad, he said. "We will go to Batbokoum," in the extreme south, he said in reference to the territory controlled by Mr. Habré.

"If the French want to stop us, we will be forced to fight. If the French attack us, we will also be forced to fight and will call for help," he said.

In Paris, an opinion poll indicated Saturday that Mr. Mitterrand, recently rated France's least popular president in 25 years, has picked up public support since his Socialist administration decided to send forces to Chad.

The poll published in the conservative Le Figaro magazine showed that 43 percent of 1,000 people interviewed in late August had confidence in him, compared with 40 percent in July.

The survey was conducted between Aug. 18 and 24 as France moved troops and planes into Chad.

Opposition politicians such as the former conservative prime minister, Raymond Barre, have strongly supported the government's dis*patch of ground and air power.*

Salvadoran Guerrillas Attack 3d Largest City

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — A large force of leftist guerrillas caused widespread destruction Sunday in San Miguel, El Salvador's third largest city, in what residents called the largest attack on the city in the four-year civil war.

A Salvadoran Army spokesman said the rebels withdrew after a 10-hour assault on San Miguel in which guerrillas destroyed two main bridges, one of the country's largest coffee mills and several houses and office buildings.

But residents of San Miguel, a city of more than 100,000 people, reported that scattered shooting continued later in the day and said that civilians remained in their homes out of fear of renewed attacks.

The rebels' Radio Venceremos said the artillery attack, which it, too, described as the guerrillas' biggest so far, had killed or wounded more than 300 people. But the army said only six soldiers were killed and 35 wounded.

Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, is to begin a two-day tour of the area on Tuesday.

The guerrillas attacked San Miguel while 6,000 troops were combing the neighboring provinces of Usulután and San Vicente, where the army has mounted a large-scale pacification program.

Residents said by telephone that the rebel bombardment destroyed the office of the National Telecommunications Company, the Treasury Police headquarters, the city bus terminal and other buildings.

The state Electrical Energy Company confirmed that the provinces of San Miguel, Usulután, La Unión and Morazán, which comprise 40 percent of El Salvador's territory, were without power because of rebel sabotage.

"It's the first time that they have attacked so strongly," said a San Miguel resident who asked not to be identified for security reasons. "No one has left his house. Vehicles aren't circulating and so far it's not known how many people have been killed."

Joaquin Villalobos, leader of the Revolutionary People's Army, the strongest of the five guerrilla groups fighting the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government, said in a Venceremos broadcast that the at*tack was aimed at the 3d Infantry* Brigade garrison in San Miguel.

Mr. Villalobos said the rebel force had destroyed two highway bridges and a rail bridge over the Grande River.

The army press office confirmed the destruction of the highway bridges and several houses.

Residents said the rebels fought their way into the heart of San Miguel, the regional military center for El Salvador's four easternmost provinces.

"We're surrounded by thousands of the bastards," said one military officer based in San Miguel before the rebel withdrawal was reported.

The government rushed troops to the city, which lies 69 miles (112 kilometers) southeast of San Salvador, from garrisons in San Francisco Gotera and La Unión. Air force helicopters and planes bombed and strafed suspected rebel positions around the city, military sources said.

Two columns of relief forces from La Unión, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of San Miguel, were ambushed by guerrillas outside San Miguel, one military source said, but there were no immediate casualty reports.

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The Associated Press

Protesters applauded over the body of one of the policemen killed during the clashes in Moro, Sind province.

12 Die as Pakistani Police Clash with Protesters

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Anti-government protests continued over the weekend as seven policemen and five demonstrators were *reported* killed in a clash in Sind province.

Sind police said their men were killed Saturday while battling a crowd of several thousand in the town of Moro after a jailed leader called for a *jihad*, or holy war, against military rule.

Opposition sources said five protesters died in the clash, the worst since the Movement for the Resto*ration of Democracy* launched a civil disobedience drive against President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq on Aug. 14.

The sources said that armed troops were patrolling Moro and that the protests continued in Sind Sunday despite monsoon rains, with more than 60 arrests in at least eight towns along the Indus River valley.

Saturday's violence ended more than a week of relative calm in Sind, and came as General Zia and the province's military governor assured separate audiences that the situation was completely under control.

Western diplomats here, reassessing their initial view of the civil disobedience campaign, said it now appeared that *the opposition* movement could continue the protests for some time.

Although not yet a grave threat to General Zia's rule, the unrest was chipping away at army control over events and breaking down people's fears about defying martial law, they said.

The violence in Moro began after police fired tear gas at a small group of women *holding* a protest march near the town, home of Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, the jailed president of the Pakistan People's Party in Sind, who called for the holy war in a taped message released Friday.

His son, Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi, then led men armed with guns and axes to the town, where fighting broke out with police, opposition sources said. The son was arrested but later escaped.

After the clash, armed men ambushed three army trucks outside Moro in the first reported attack on troops during the disturbances.

Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi later denounced the violence of Saturday's protest but said opposition leaders had warned police that violence would make protesters react. He said the police used tear gas and charged at the marching women with batons.

Reports from the interior of Sind, where communications are often bad, indicated general strikes were held Saturday in at least 44 towns in the Indus Valley.

Although he said a rapid tour of the region on Friday convinced him that the protests were dying out, Sind's governor, Lieutenant General S.M. Abbasi, said Saturday he would deploy 10,000 paramilitary troops to help police in the province.

General Abbasi told the provincial council in Karachi the forces would ensure that local council elections scheduled for Sept. 29 went smoothly.

General Zia, in Istanbul at the end of a six-day visit to Turkey, repeated Saturday he would stick to his plan to hold general elections and end martial law in March 1985.

Six self-exiled members of the Pakistan People's Party, the largest opposition party, plan to return here Monday to help spread protests into the Punjab, Pakistan's *most populous province.* Opposition sources said they expected them to be arrested on arrival.

The party was founded by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who ruled Pakistan for five years before General Zia overthrew him in a 1977 coup and later had him executed.

The weekend's casualties brought the official death toll to 31 while the opposition said it now stood at 50.

Political Wars in Mideast — and U.S. — Snag Reagan Plan

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — U.S. policy in the Middle East, which aroused high hopes a year ago when President Ronald Reagan launched his peace initiative, is bogged down in Lebanon because of stalemates both in the Middle East and in Washington, according to U.S., Arab and Israeli sources.

The crisis in Lebanon demonstrates, they say, the intractable problems on the ground in trying to reconcile warring Middle East factions and also the limits on U.S. action because of conflicting views in Washington among rival bureaucratic factions.

For U.S. policy, the outlook is "more of the same, trying to patch things together in Lebanon," according to a U.S. official who works directly on the problem and thus refused to be identified.

An official said that the revival of the Reagan plan would require unprecedented political will in the White House. He added that Mideast risk-taking was unlikely in an election campaign period when politicians are very conscious of the ability of pro-Israeli groups to provide money and organizational support.

In Lebanon itself, the Reagan administration is militarily constrained by Pentagon reluctance and congressional objections to sending more U.S. troops. The diplomatic options are limited because U.S. policy-makers, after keeping Syria in the dark during a year of U.S. diplomacy, seem to be in the dark themselves now about how to deal with Syria.

Several officials said the White House would probably authorize U.S. marines to operate more boldly in Lebanon, joining the Lebanese Army in patrolling regions evacuated by Israeli troops.

But these changes are probably the maximum that President Reagan can order without causing an outcry in Congress.

The Pentagon opposes a combat role for U.S. troops, apparently because military leaders are leery of a halfhearted political commitment, several U.S. officials said.

Ultimately, a durable settlement in Lebanon seems likely to require Syrian assent, but no U.S. policy-maker appears able to suggest how to obtain it. Yet the White House cannot walk away from Lebanon because the Reagan administration claims the Israeli-Lebanese accord as a foreign policy success.

This dogged concentration on Lebanon to the virtual exclusion of other aspects of the Arab-Israeli problem underscores how drastically the Reagan administration has lowered its sights after a year of diplomacy.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The Reagan plan called on Israel to give up some land for peace with its neighbors and envisaged Jordanian negotiations with Israel about Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank.

Coming on the heels of U.S. moves to get Israeli and Syrian forces out of Lebanon after the massacre in the Beirut refugee camps, the plan won cautious acceptance from moderate Arab governments and revived U.S. prestige in the region.

Although the Reagan administration contends that Syrian obduracy and Jordanian hesitancy blocked U.S. plans that ultimately would have served Arab interests, the United States and its moderate Arab clients have also lost influence.

Interviews with U.S., Arab and Israeli sources, aimed at reconstructing the diplomatic failure that led to the present impasse, produce an overall impression: U.S. presidential diplomacy lacked vigor and follow-through at critical junctures.

Arab diplomats said the United States failed to capitalize on Israeli political vulnerability after the Sabra and Chatila massacres, causing a delay that gradually sowed doubt about U.S. sincerity.

These doubts were particularly strong in Syria, especially after Philip C. Habib, the U.S. negotiator, decided to keep Syria in the dark about the Lebanese-Israeli talks.

Instead, U.S. officials decided it would be more practical for the Lebanese to keep the Syrians informed and thus stay informed themselves about what Lebanese concessions would be acceptable in Damascus.

In fact, Lebanese officials did little talking to one another and none to the Syrians, apparently because they were afraid of Syrian objections. They counted on Arab pressure to impose a final accord on Syria.

Old Syrian hands in Washington warned that Syria would be a problem, especially since Mr. Assad distrusted Mr. Habib. Mr. Habib had provided personal assurances last summer that Israel would observe a cease-fire just negotiated by Mr. Habib, and within hours Israeli aircraft wiped out Syrian missile batteries in Lebanon's Bekaa valley.

Mr. Assad focused his efforts on blunting the other prong of U.S. diplomacy by preventing King Hussein from agreeing to negotiate with Israel.

During King Hussein's visit to Washington in December, U.S. officials said recently, President Reagan offered far-reaching promises.

If Jordan would announce its readiness to negotiate over the West Bank, Mr. Reagan promised, the United States would obtain a freeze on Israeli settlements before the talks started.

The talks themselves, Mr. Reagan reportedly promised, would be short and would conclude with a transition period to Palestinian autonomy perhaps as short as one year.

But, officials said, the United States neglected in ensuing weeks to "keep the stroke on Hussein," with the result that the Jordanian king, apparently skeptical about U.S. determination, felt he dare not take the plunge without support from Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The PLO, under Syrian and Soviet pressure, balked, and King Hussein backed away.

"Arafat got the worst of both worlds," an analyst said. "He passed up what might have been a U.S. breakthrough, then the Syrians went ahead anyway with the punishment they had prepared in case he cooperated with the Americans."

But Mr. Arafat, like King Hussein, had become more dubious about U.S. policy because of the stalled Lebanese talks.

"Timing was crucial," a policy-maker said. "What was possible in December or January wasn't possible by the spring: the Syrians had become too strong."

This official and several other diplomats now say that the United States should have insisted on a simple agreement that would have quickly gotten Israeli troops — and therefore the Syrians — out of Lebanon.

A parallel policy dispute was under way in Israel, according to recent press reports.

Israel's intelligence service, Mossad, had the ambitious goal of helping the Christian Phalangists turn Lebanon into a pro-Israeli state. This dictated steep Israeli bargaining terms and delayed Israeli disengagement. The Israeli Army, however, was urging a quick deal and an early pullback to the security perimeter in south Lebanon.

While Israel delayed, a U.S. official said, the psychological tide in the Arab world turned in Syria's favor, then hardened against Lebanon when the extent of Lebanese concessions emerged.

Lebanese sources blame the United States for insisting on "normalization" with Israel, but U.S. officials say they only supported these concessions when it became politically essential for the Reagan administration to obtain a diplomatic coup, the withdrawal agreement.

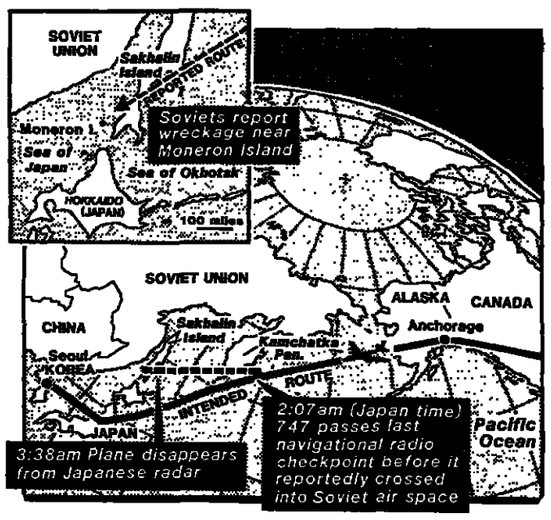
That agreement, stonewalled by Syria, now forces the United States to concentrate all its efforts on preventing the collapse or partition of Lebanon.

Japan Says Soviet Envoy Disclosed Discovery of Aircraft Debris in Sea

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Soviet ambassador to Japan has reported that debris from an aircraft was found in waters where a South Korean airliner was reported to have been shot down Thursday by a Soviet fighter plane, the Foreign Ministry said.

The ambassador, Vladimir Y. Pavlov, did not specify that the fragments were from the Korean Air Lines jet that went down with 269 persons aboard in the northern Sea of Japan west of Sakhalin island, the ministry said.



The Associated Press

Nevertheless, the report Saturday was the first Soviet statement that any trace had been discovered of what presumably was the Korean jet, a Boeing 747 on the Anchorage-to-Seoul leg of a flight that had begun in New York.

At the same time, the Japan Broadcasting Corp. said that the government had evidence that an order to fire on the South Korean plane had been given from a Soviet ground control station.

It reported that conversations between Soviet pilots and ground control stations had been taped throughout the two and a half hours that Russian planes reportedly tracked the airliner.

The Japanese government is prepared to make these tapes public if it is unhappy with Soviet handling of the crisis, according to the report. Foreign Ministry officials declined comment and refused even to acknowledge that they had such tapes.

However, it is believed that Japanese military stations, like their American counterparts, closely monitored the Korean Air Lines flight and that their data were the basis for a conclusion that the jetliner had been shot down.

The statement by Mr. Pavlov that airplane debris had been found in the waters off Sakhalin did not satisfy the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, who protested that the Russians were not providing enough information.

It was the third time that the ambassador had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry since the plane disappeared but the first time that he had met with Mr. Abe.

At a news conference after his 40-minute meeting with the ambassador, Mr. Abe warned that "the Soviet attitude will influence relations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

■ **Search Reported Over**

Japan's Kyodo News Service said Sunday that the Soviet Union appeared to have ended its search for a the downed jet, news agencies reported from Tokyo.

Kyodo quoted Japanese military sources as having said that an analysis of Soviet ship-to-shore communication off the southern end of Sakhalin revealed a sharp decline in activity after Friday night.

The Soviet Union has ignored Japan's requests that its search ships be allowed to enter Soviet waters off Sakhalin.

One Japanese ship that was stopped short of the suspected crash site was carrying 41 Japanese and 6 Korean relatives of passengers of the jet. When the ship, escorted by a Maritime Safety Agency patrol boat, reached its northernmost point, the relatives threw flowers into the ocean and began crying for their lost family members.

A vice president of Korean Air Lines, Cho Choong Kun, said in a news conference on the island of Hokkaido that the airline was willing to pay $75,000 in compensation to the family of each passenger.

Officials in Seoul told Reuters that South Korea had ruled out direct sanctions against the Soviet Union over the loss of the plane.

Members of the National Assembly had urged the government to close the Korea Strait, with the help of Japan, to Soviet shipping, but Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk made clear that no such measure was planned, the officials said.

President Chun Doo Hwan met with officials at the presidential mansion and was reported to have called for stepped-up diplomatic efforts to gain even wider support for South Korea in its demands for compensation from the Soviet Union.

With the United States and Japan in the forefront, the loss of the plane has already brought criticism and condemnation of the Soviet Union from at least 50 countries, including China, Romania and Yugoslavia.

Soviet Official Describes Pilots' Warning Efforts

United Press International

MOSCOW — The head of the Soviet Union's air defense, calling Korean Air Lines Flight No. 7 a "rude and deliberate" provocation, gave an account Sunday of the efforts of Soviet pilots who allegedly fired warning shots at the plane.

The account, transmitted by Tass, largely reiterated previous statements, none of which admitted shooting down the South Korean plane Thursday over the north Pacific.

It was the first statement attributed to any specific Soviet political or military official about the incident in which 269 people died.

Colonel General Semyon Romanov, chief of staff of the Soviet air defense command, said one fighter pilot had made repeated attempts for a "long" period of time to direct the "intruder plane" to the nearest Soviet base.

After failing to establish radio contact with the jet, the pilot fired warning shots parallel to the flight path, General Romanov said.

In a refinement of Moscow's previous explanations, General Romanov said the KAL jet "flew with extinguished lights and its outlines resemble much those of the American reconnaissance plane RC-135."

"Just in this year, American military planes ... nine times violated the airspace of the Soviet Union in the region of the Kuril Islands.

"Our interceptor pilot made warning shots with tracer shells along the course of the intruder plane to draw the crew's attention to the gross violation of the airspace of another state," he said.

"The plane seemed to be stalking under the cover of night above our territory," General Romanov said. "And there are no doubts that this was a deliberate action designed as a rude provocation. It is not difficult to guess who and for what purpose needed this provocation."

General Romanov said that after the jet failed to establish radio contact, the Soviet pilot flashed his aircraft's lights and rocked its wings.

"Neither waggling nor flashing, however, brought the necessary result," he said. "The intruder plane continued the flight in night conditions at the height of 8,000 to 10,000 meters above the territory of the Soviet Union," or 26,400 feet to 33,000 feet.

Following its report of General Romanov's remarks, Tass published a new, harsh list of accusations against the United States.

"The U.S. administration continues its dodging tactics and avoids giving straight answers to questions concerning its criminal actions," the agency said.

"Initiators of the outrageous rumpus, which is being raised by the White House and personally by Ronald Reagan against the Soviet Union, deliberately heighten it to utmost limits, piling one deception on another," it said.

"They do not mention that responsibility for the provocation rests with the American services that sent the plane for a spying mission along the route which cut inside Soviet territory," Tass said.

■ **U.S. Responsibility Alleged**

Serge Schmemann of The New York Times reported earlier from Moscow:

In an account carried by Tass and read on Soviet television Saturday night, the Soviet Union intensified its charges Saturday that the United States was ultimately responsible for the fate of the South Korean plane.

It accused the White House of waging a "worldwide, rabid anti-Soviet campaign" over the incident.

The report, the third in three days carried by Tass, continued to avoid any admission that the Korean Air Lines 747 had been shot down by Soviet interceptors. But the report went beyond previous Soviet statements in acknowledging that the aircraft previously identified only as an "intruder plane" was in fact the South Korean airliner.

Tass accused President Ronald Reagan of seeking to convince public opinion "that the U.S.S.R. allegedly is guilty of loss of life" while failing to answer basic questions about the flight.

Those questions, Tass said, were how the plane came to be 300 miles (about 480 kilometers) from its flight path, and why U.S. and Japanese ground controllers, knowing that it had strayed into Soviet airspace, failed to take measures against this "rude violation of Soviet sovereignty."

Tass also charged that it was not coincidental that in the past five years South Korean planes had intruded over two of the Soviet Union's most sensitive military zones.

Horse Twitches
WALL DRUG
Wall, SD USA

The Associated Press

Angered by the downing of the South Korean airliner, 70 protesters broke through the gates of the Soviet diplomatic retreat at Glen Cove, New York, Sunday, before being turned back by police and guards. They were part of a crowd of 1,000 that demonstrated outside the Long Island compound, burning a Soviet flag. Five policemen were injured.

Plane's Crew May Have Been Using Shortcut to Seoul, U.S. Experts Say

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Intelligence analysts studying information about the flight of a South Korean plane that the United States charges was shot down by a Soviet jet say they cannot rule out the possibility that the plane's crew might have flown intentionally into Soviet airspace on a short-cut route to Seoul.

Korean Air Lines officials have rejected such a possibility, saying that their pilots were well aware of the danger of entering Soviet airspace. But the question remains one of several that may never be resolved, according to the analysts.

The intelligence experts also said Saturday that the record does not disclose how the plane strayed over Soviet airspace or whether Soviet pilots realized they were pursuing a passenger plane. The experts are working with recordings of communications between the South Korean crew and Japanese air traffic controllers and conversations between Soviet pilots and their ground commanders.

The United States did not receive the recordings, which were made by the Japanese, until almost 12 hours after the incident on Thursday. American officials have said that the United States had no ability to monitor the conversations as they were taking place.

The officials said that other interceptions of Soviet communications provided only a fragmentary picture of how the decision was made to shoot down the plane and who approved the attack.

The intelligence officials, cautioning that their speculation was based on circumstantial evidence, said it was difficult to support any other explanation on the basis of available information about the route of Korean Air Lines Flight No. 7 from New York to Seoul.

The officials said they knew of no previous efforts by South Korean pilots to save flying time to Seoul by taking a more direct route, and acknowledged that intentionally flying through Soviet airspace would be unthinkable to experienced pilots. But they said that other explanations, such as faulty navigational equipment, seemed even more unlikely.

That suggestion was advanced by aviation experts, who said a breakdown in the plane's automated navigational system might have caused the aircraft to veer off the approved flight path that runs over international waters off the Siberian coast.

Intelligence experts said, however, that the Boeing 747 jet was equipped with three separate sets of highly sophisticated navigational equipment that were designed to protect against course deviations caused by a breakdown in one of the units.

Even if all three computerized units were providing misleading information because they were improperly programmed before the plane left Alaska, the officials said the crew had other ways to check the course.

In addition, according to the intelligence officials, the incorrect course that the plane followed, whether by design or accident, happened to be the shortest, most direct route to Seoul.

"The plane did not veer off suddenly in some completely random direction," a senior intelligence official said. "It was on the wrong path for several hours, never deviating from a line that would have taken it straight to Seoul."

The normal flight path skirts the east coast of the Kamchatka peninsula and continues over the Pacific before cutting to the southwest over northern Japan and out over the Sea of Japan.

The plane turned to the southwest at the tip of the Kamchatka peninsula, going through Soviet airspace over the Kurile Islands, back into international airspace over the Sea of Okhotsk and again over Soviet territory above the island of Sakhalin.

On the question of Soviet actions, intelligence officials said they remained uncertain as to whether Soviet pilots pursuing the South Korean plane knew it was a passenger airliner. Official Soviet statements have described the plane as a surveillance aircraft on an apparent spying mission. The Soviet news agency Tass said Saturday that the plane looked like a U.S. AWACS surveillance plane.

The AWACS, which stands for Airborne Warning and Control System, is a modified Boeing 707 filled with electronic and communications equipment that carries a large radar pod on top.

A transcript of the pilot's conversation with the ground controllers reportedly shows that before firing a missile at the South Korean plane, he flew within about a mile (1.6 kilometers) of the aircraft to make a visual sighting, intelligence officials said.

Intelligence officials said it is inconceivable that the Soviet pilot would not have realized that the plane was a passenger aircraft if he got a good look at it, but they cannot tell from the transcript whether he did.

Downing Seen as Damaging Russia's Peace-Loving Image

(Continued from Page 1)

with any certainty why the Russians had felt it necessary to down an unarmed plane or whether the Soviet military had acted on its own authority.

"One thing that this does," said the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., "is to reassure to many people what they feel already, and that is that the Soviet Union is reckless in its use of armed forces."

Congressional liberals as well as conservatives added that the Soviet attack would lend more credibility to Mr. Reagan's basic contention, as one aide put it, "that the only kind of persuasion the Russians understand is force."

Nonetheless, some politicians, like Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a Democratic presidential aspirant, took the view that this episode should not increase resistance to arms negotiations with Moscow, but persuade Americans that "we should pursue the toughest arms limitation treaty possible — for our own national security" and to reduce risks of war.

Some administration officials are concerned that once the immediate passions have cooled and the president has reaped short-term political dividends from the Soviet misbehavior, the incident could prove costly to the Reagan administration if arms negotiations are seriously disrupted or if Moscow and Washington begin a round of reprisals and counterreprisals.

Before the incident, some of Mr. Reagan's political advisers had calculated that if he were to seek reelection, the president would be well served by improving relations with Moscow, by significant progress toward arms control and by a climate of international security rather than East-West tension and confrontation.

From that perspective, this incident has moved the administration in the wrong direction, although for the moment Mr. Reagan has seized on Moscow's actions to sharpen the public sense of revulsion at this barbaric attack and to put the Kremlin on the propaganda defensive.

The longer-term impact of the episode, specialists suggest, will depend on how Moscow responds to the world uproar, whether it takes responsibility and offers some new gestures of moderation to placate Western opinion or takes a generally hard line.

WORLD BRIEFS

Disobedience Planned Against Marcos

MANILA (UPI) — Supporters of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader who was shot to death on Aug. 21 as he returned from voluntary exile, have announced plans for a civil disobedience campaign against the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

A statement Saturday said that leaders of Mr. Aquino's Laban party "unanimously agreed on the overriding objective of restoring free democratic process and ultimate establishment of a free government, with nonviolent confrontation or civil disobedience as the immediate means."

Party sources said there was no agreement on what exactly the party would do to take advantage of a large popular showing of sympathy for Mr. Aquino. Participants also were divided on whether to participate in next year's legislative elections.

Chilean Ex-Official Ends Spanish Exile

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Andres Zaldivar, a former Chilean finance minister and former leader of the banned Christian Democratic Party, returned from exile over the weekend and pledged to fight for a return to democracy in Chile.

Mr. Zaldivar was welcomed Saturday by several hundred as he arrived at the Santiago airport from Spain, where he had been living for three years.

He praised President Augusto Pinochet's military government for lifting a ban on the return of several hundred exiles, including himself, but added: "This is not all. My country has no right to live what it is living through." Ten years of military rule, Mr. Zaldivar said, have transformed Chile into a nation that was "politically, economically and morally destroyed."

Nigerian Ruling Party Wins Majority

LAGOS (AP) — The dominant National Party of Nigeria won nearly 60 percent of the seats in the House of Representatives, according to final results of the Aug. 27 elections released Sunday.

The party, led by President Shehu Shagari, won 263 seats in the 450-seat House, followed by the Nigerian People's Party with 48 seats and the People's Redemption Party and the Unity Party of Nigeria with 41 seats apiece.

Voting has been put off indefinitely in Oyo and Ondo states, both Unity Party strongholds, following violence after the gubernatorial elections in mid-August in which 43 people reportedly died. Mr. Shagari was recently returned to a second four-year term by more than four million votes and his party also won 13 of 19 state governorships and 55 of 85 contested Senate seats.

Glemp Defends Workers, Walesa

CZESTOCHOWA, Poland (Reuters) — Cardinal Jozef Glemp warned the Polish authorities Sunday against insulting the country's workers, saying that they were largely responsible for the process of national reform.

In an unusually tough sermon before about 100,000 farm leaders gathered for a harvest service, Poland's Roman Catholic primate issued a clear defense of Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, who has come under fierce official attack.

The cardinal's remarks were seen as the church's reaction to a televised confrontation between Mr. Walesa and Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski at a meeting in Gdansk 10 days ago, during which the minister scorned Mr. Walesa and his movement. Several Solidarity banners were seen in the crowd, which included the leaders of farm delegations from around the country.

Peronists Convene After Fraud Claim

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) — An investigation of accusations of fraud in electing delegates to the National Congress of the Peronist Party has prevented about one-third of the delegates from attending the gathering.

The congress began Saturday, after an appeals court on Friday barred 235 delegates from the province of Buenos Aires from attending pending a judge's investigation of charges that they had been elected by fraud and intimidation.

The former Argentine president, Isabel Perón, 53, was also absent. Peronist sources said she would not return from exile in Spain, where she has been since 1981, until the government lifts a ban on her holding office. Some traditionalists are supporting her for the Peronist nomination for president, but it has been reported that the party leadership has agreed on a moderate former senator, Italo Luder, as its presidential candidate in the Oct. 30 elections.

Mintoff, in Shift, Takes Interior Post

VALLETTA, Malta (Reuters) — In a major reshuffle in Malta, Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, has again taken over the ministry of the interior, which controls the army and the police, and given new position to all but three ministers. Veteran ministers were installed in areas where Malta is having major difficulties — industry and employment, the economy, and tourism.

After the 1981 elections Mr. Mintoff gave up the ministries of foreign affairs and the interior, starting speculation that he was about to retire from politics.

The tourism minister, Reno Calleja, resigned in the reshuffle Friday night, while the minister for foreign affairs, Alex Sceberras Trigona, retained his post.

Irish Leader Opposes Abortion Plan

DUBLIN (Reuters) — Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland has said that it is his duty as a Christian to vote against a controversial proposal to outlaw abortion in an upcoming referendum.

In a statement issued Saturday night, Mr. FitzGerald acknowledged that he had initially supported a campaign launched two years ago by a small rightist pressure group to put the existing legal ban on abortion into the constitution.

But Mr. FitzGerald said that he had opposed the amendment after his own attorney general said that the wording was so ambiguous that it might make abortions easier and could endanger a mother's life. However, Mr. FitzGerald stopped short of urging voters to act against the amendment.

Doubts Raised About British Tanks

LONDON (Reuters) — A British defense writer says that British performance in a NATO gunnery competition raises doubts that the Chieftain and Challenger tanks could survive for long in a battle with the Soviet Union's T-72 tank.

Rupert Pengelley, editor of Defense Attaché, said in the latest issue of the publication that the British performance, in June in West Germany, was considered a disaster by one senior British military observer. Out of a field of 10, the U.S. teams, equipped with the new M-1 tank and the older M-60, finished first, second and eighth. The British team came in ninth, Mr. Pengelley said. "There is no way we are going to let this pass and pretend it didn't happen," an army representative was quoted as saying.

South Africa Media Unveil Press Plan

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The South African newspaper industry has unveiled the details of a new watchdog body aimed at avoiding further government controls on the press.

The plan for a media council was unveiled Saturday. The council, which will start work in November, is being given a chance to prove itself by the government, which has delayed enforcing a law passed by Parliament last year.

The law, known as the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act, requires all newspapers to subject themselves for disciplinary purposes to a "voluntary" body and empowers the minister of internal affairs to cancel the registration of any newspaper that fails to accept its decisions. The law was rushed through Parliament in the final days of the 1982 session, but was shelved earlier this year after newspapers opposed it strongly.

Iraq Vows to Continue War With Iran

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq marked the third anniversary of its war with Iran Sunday with a vow that it would continue fighting until the end of the century unless a just solution to the conflict is reached.

"If Iran continues its aggression, Iraq will continue to fight in defense of its land and pride," Defense Minister Adnan Khairallah, who is also deputy commander-in-chief of armed forces, said in an interview with the government newspaper al-Jumhuriya. He did not specify what he meant by a just solution.

For the Record

BANGKOK (AP) — The Vietnamese government has confirmed that it is holding a Briton and an American arrested during an apparent hunt for pirate treasure in the Gulf of Siam, a British Embassy spokesman said Sunday. Hanoi named the Briton as Richard Knight, 47, of Shoreham-by-Sea in Essex, and the American as Frederick Graham, 19, of Belmont, California.

BERLIN (AP) — About 5,000 marchers, including both Germans and Turks, followed the funeral cortege Sunday of Kemal Altun, the Turk who jumped from a sixth-story West Berlin courtroom window last week and killed himself. Mr. Altun had been denied asylum.

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AMERICAN TOPICS

A Twice-Weekly Survey Compiled by Our Staff

Disaster Coverage

Dan Rather, the anchorman of CBS televison news, immediately postponed his vacation when he learned that the Soviet Union had shot down a South Korean airliner. President Ronald Reagan, on the other hand, delayed interrupting his.

But presidential aides finally prevailed on Mr. Reagan — who tells intimates that he can run the country's affairs as well from his mountaintop ranch in California as from the Oval Office — to return to Washington to preside over crisis meetings.

As the media critic of The Washington Post, Tom Shales, reported: "The president's face was conspicuous by its absence during the daylong, unfolding coverage of the tragic and potentially inflammatory incident." While White House spokesmen read strongly worded presidential statements, the only TV picture of the president, shown after hours of dramatic developments and commentary, was long-range camera footage of him riding a horse.

Cable television network news services provided virtually nonstop coverage, and the three main networks constantly interrupted normal programming as the gravity of the story emerged. They broadcast live the statement by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who appeared more shaken than the widow of Representative Lawrence P. McDonald, the Georgia Democrat who was among those on the downed airliner. But all the networks were frustrated by the absolute lack of pictures from the scene or anywhere near it.

The event has provoked more media coverage than any story since the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Mr. Reagan became more visible Saturday, when he invited television cameras, for the first time, to transmit live his weekly radio address. He emphasized what he called the brutal unpredictability of Soviet society.

Do-It-Himself Policy

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York, often mentioned as one of the nation's most promising Democratic politicians, is accused by some politicians in Albany, the capital, of a reluctance to delegate. Mr. Cuomo acknowledges that he likes to do things himself, but he first spends a lot of time debating key issues with his top advisers (including his son Andrew Cuomo, 25, who ran his father's campaign for governor and now is a dollar-a-year aide).

AP

Mario M. Cuomo

In working directly with many staff members, Mr. Cuomo has dispersed much of the power that was concentrated in the office of the governor's secretary under his predecessor, Hugh L. Carey. But critics say the result is an impression of disorganization and of uncertainty about whom to approach for a decision.

Defending his do-it-yourself style, Mr. Cuomo says he enjoys being directly involved in day-to-day work, which he says opens him to more advisers, more viewpoints. And he has had an immensely successful first few months in office — including quick completion of the state budget and breakthroughs on several tough issues in the Legislature.

Notes on People

Peter Mayer, the chief executive of Penguin Books International, will move from London to New York City to take charge of Viking Penguin following the resignation of Irving Goodman, who turned Viking in a profitable publisher during his five years as corporate president.

The most influential American women, according to Harper's Bazaar magazine, are Nancy Reagan; Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis; Barbara Walters, the television interviewer; Sandra Day O'Connor, the Supreme Court justice; Coretta Scott King, the civil rights leader; Elizabeth Dole, secretary of transporation; Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera; Mayor Diane Feinstein of San Francisco; Gloria Steinem, editor of Ms Magazine; and Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative to the United Nations.

Americana

Kennedy rocking chairs are still in demand. The original was designed to accommodate President John F. Kennedy's bad back by his doctor, Janet G. Travell. Copies of the padded rocking chair are assembled and sold (for $325) by Norma Arata, a former White House secretary whose late husband was the White House upholsterer under Mr. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson. Mrs. Arata's Kennedy rockers are selling well: Senator Edward M. Kennedy owns one; Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, has one; and so does Pope John Paul II, who, said Mrs. Arata, "keeps it in his bedroom — the apostolic delegate told me so."

Deregulators Retire

The presidential task force set up to abolish government rules unduly hampering business has put itself out of business after cutting back regulations governing trade, energy, agriculture, automobiles, prescription drugs, environment and banking. The reforms will save consumers and business $150 billion over the next decade, according to the task force's counsel, C. Boyden Gray.

The task force, set up to carry out a major electoral pledge by Mr. Reagan, was headed by Vice President George Bush, but Mr. Gray, 40, a Bush aide, is credited with slicing the regulatory red tape.

Critics say the deregulators have turned back the clock on cleaning up the environment and improving safety conditions. One of them describes Mr. Gray as "a fine example of the fox guarding the chicken coop. He worked in private practice representing the auto and many other industries, and now he plays a major role in deciding which regulations will survive or be scrapped."

The National Association of Manufacturers, in contrast, complains that deregulation is losing its momentum. Citing resistance by the courts and Congress to more liberalization, a spokesman said further deregulatory legislation is needed to prevent a new president from reversing the changes made by this administration.

Back to School

Computers, curricula and costs are on the minds of teachers and students as the school year starts.

- A new federal study shows that instruction in computer programming is growing much faster in affluent, big city secondary schools than in rural areas and that it remains more popular among boys than girls.
- Only about 5 percent of college undergraduates now major in the humanities, down from 12 percent a decade ago, as more students choose career-oriented programs.
- Colleges will cost 10 percent more on the average this year. At the most expensive schools, all in the northeastern United States, a year's study costs nearly $15,000. They are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bennington, Harvard-Radcliffe, Yale, Princeton, Tufts, Brown and Sarah Lawrence.

Consumer Patterns

About 30,000 federal employees will get Diners Club credit cards to pay for their government travel and entertainment expenses. The initial one-year contract is expected to generate $70 million in billings. The program may eventually be expanded to cover 250,000 employees.

U.S. industry has progressed substantially in using energy more efficiently, but cars that get poor gas mileage are roaring back. A desire for comfort, an impression that gas is abundant and cheaper, and revived prosperity are cited as factors making Detroit's biggest and plushest family cars the leaders in mounting auto sales.

Cordless phones are jamming the airwaves. Two million of them were sold last year, accounting for half the dollar volume of consumer telephone sales. But up to one-third of those selling for under $100 are being returned because of interference from other phones, CB radios and electrical appliances. Expensive new cordless phones offer encoding, which cuts interference — and also prevents the owner from being billed for calls made by freeloaders who cruise with portable handsets until they set off a base transmitter in an unsuspecting victim's home, car or office.

The Associated Press

Television viewers saw Challenger's crew playfully attack Dr. William E. Thornton with various tools after taping him to a wall. Dr. Bill, as he is known, has put his colleagues through a series of medical tests on space motion sickness.

Shuttle Crew Stars in TV Show on Space Sickness

In Broadcast From Challenger, Doctor Explains Experiments on Colleagues

By Lee Dembart

Los Angeles Times Service

HOUSTON — In one of the most unusual astronaut television broadcasts since the lunar landings, Dr. William E. Thornton presented a detailed account of the experiments he is conducting in orbit to solve the riddle of space sickness.

Dr. Thornton, 54, who was added to this third flight of Challenger, the eighth in the U.S. space shuttle program, to study space motion sickness, indicated that it has affected some of the five astronauts now flying 138 miles (223 kilometers) above the Earth.

In keeping with space agency policy, he would not say who has been sick. But, he said, "There have been in a crew this size the usual range of symptoms that occur during adaptation," including upset stomach, drowsiness and malaise.

"I would say that I learned more in the first hour and a half of orbit here than I had by all of the literature research that I'd done and all the active work in the past year," Dr. Thornton told reporters a few hours before he put on his television show from space on Saturday.

Challenger, launched last Tuesday, was due back in the United States Monday.

During the broadcast, Dr. Thornton indicated that he sided with the sensory-conflict theory of space sickness.

"As you know, we always have to be aware of which way is up and down on Earth, but here, there is no up and down, and so the nervous system has to adapt to that," he told viewers.

With that he showed Lieutenant Colonel Guion S. Bluford 2d walking on a treadmill while vital signs of his neurological system were recorded.

Next was Lieutenant Commander Dale A. Gardner, who was wearing a foot-to-thigh stocking with special tapes on it to measure the movement of body fluids from the leg upward.

Commander Daniel C. Brandenstein, the mission pilot, next modeled electrodes that pick up eye motion. "The eyes give us a particularly good insight into the way our balance mechanism works," Dr. Thornton explained.

Finally, Captain Richard H. Truly, the mission commander, was brought in to demonstrate how Dr. Thornton is studying the nervous system directly. "Commanders always have very large brains," the doctor said.

Electrodes were attached to Captain Truly's scalp to pick up brain waves.

"This will allow us to spot any functional changes," Dr. Thornton said.

At that point, Commander Truly took the microphone and praised Dr. Thornton as "the hardest working individual on board."

"We're not quite through, however, with the TV show. Over the months we've had to put up with what we've called Bill's chamber of horrors. So we have a little measurement program of our own."

He picked up a hammer, the other crewmen picked up a wrench, pliers and a screwdriver, and they advanced on Dr. Thornton, who in the meantime had been taped to the wall.

During the earlier conversation with reporters, Dr. Thornton was asked whether age made a difference in space flight.

"Well, we certainly don't stop life just because we have a few years," he said. "We should not count physical conditions by the number of years but look at the physiological age and capacities of an individual."

He also said he knew of no medical reason why a private citizen could not fly in space, a point that Captain Truly agreed with.

"I do think in the future we can safely and easily fly private citizens in space with the proper introduction and preparation," Captain Truly said.

An engineer from the U.S. aircraft maker McDonnell Douglas is scheduled to fly on the shuttle next year.

Scholars Praise Reagan As Better Than Carter In Wielding His Power

By David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Political scientists are submitting their first report cards on the presidency of Ronald Reagan, and the incumbent is beating his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, by an even wider margin than he did in the election of 1980.

Papers and panels at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association drew a picture of a Reagan White House with notably high levels of policy agreement, staff coordination and political acumen.

By contrast, the Carter administration was almost entirely lacking in the ingredients for success, according to scholars who are starting to sort through its private records.

Erwin C. Hargrove of Vanderbilt University in Tennessee, who is at work on a study of the domestic aspects of Mr. Carter's presidency, sounded a typical note when he said Friday that Mr. Reagan had created "a sense in the country that he is addressing fundamental historical questions." He said Mr. Reagan had used that advantage to give coherence to "the strategy and tactics of his presidency."

By contrast, Mr. Hargrove said, unpublished interviews by scholars at the University of Virginia with all the key figures in the Carter White House draw a portrait of a president "who did not think strategically about the relationship between policy and politics."

"Even though he got a lot of political advice, he was reactive rather than creative in his approach," Mr. Hargrove said.

Many of the political scientists who presented papers made it clear that their professional admiration for Mr. Reagan's skill in wielding presidential powers did not extend to his policy objectives.

Michael E. Kraft of the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay and Norman J. Vie of Carleton College in Minnesota asserted that Mr. Reagan's success in changing the country's environmental policies "is particularly striking when compared to the picture drawn by students of the American presidency . . . of a 'no-win presidency.' "

Even though they dislike many of his policies, they said, "Reagan's 'revolution' is predicated on a radical reassertion of presidential powers and prerogatives."

Three comparative studies of decision making in the Reagan and Carter White Houses, based on extensive interviews with senior officials of both administrations, are highly flattering to Mr. Reagan.

Charles E. Jacob of Rutgers University in New Jersey, who said Mr. Reagan's economic policies "are troublesome to the conscience of an egalitarian liberal," nonetheless credited Mr. Reagan with achieving "revolutionary change" in that area.

By contrast, he wrote of Mr. Carter: "One is led to the overriding conclusion that while the experience, administrative style and personality of this president surely did not create most of the challenges to stability, they do go a long way to explain the limited capacity to cope with these challenges."

The Rev. Colin Campbell of Georgetown University in Washington, in a study of the cabinet's role under Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan, said that Mr. Carter had "seemed to follow sentiment more than design in setting up his White House."

Mr. Carter's decision-making "was short-circuited by two failures," Father Campbell said. "First, Carter in his personal encounters with aides whom he did not know well, avoided overt conflict. Second, the advisers he trusted implicitly, mostly Georgians, demonstrated near-paranoia about political appointees not in the charmed circle and career officials."

According to Father Campbell, Mr. Reagan "has used his cabinet and White House exceedingly well." He added that "we should not be lulled by Reagan's inattentiveness to detail and nuances" and that "as president, Reagan has imposed exceptional discipline on his administration."

Father Campbell and John H. Kessel of Ohio State University, who did his own interviews with 44 members of the Reagan White House staff, found effective coordination of policy and operations among the four leading aides of the Reagan administration, James A. Baker 3d, Edwin Meese 3d, Michael K. Deaver and William P. Clark.

"The White House staff was not preventing President Reagan from pursuing his preferred policies," Mr. Kessel said. "Their conservatism mirrored Reagan's own."

Mr. Kessel found that there was about 50 percent more internal communication within the Reagan staff than there had been on the Carter staff and said that the reason "is the existence of coordinators whose counterparts did not exist in the Carter White House."

3 Bombs Explode in Spain

Reuters

PAMPLONA, Spain — Three small bombs exploded early Sunday at buildings of the University of Navarre in northern Spain, causing damage but no injuries, police said. No one claimed responsibility, but responsibility for a bombing at the university in June 1981 was claimed by Basque separatist guerrillas.

Opposition Parties Testing Freedoms As Sandinists Consider Election Law

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — In a rundown movie theater during the last weekend in August, 90 members of the Democratic Conservative Party gathered for the first opposition political convention held in Nicaragua since the Sandinist National Liberation Front swept into power four years ago.

The delegates were choosing men and women to represent Managua at the party's national convention in November. But they also approved resolutions demanding freedom for political prisoners, an end to "brutal censorship" of the press and a halt to the "anti-religious campaign" they said the Sandinist government was waging.

In a clear reference to the Sandinists, the Democratic Conservatives pledged to do whatever possible to prevent the consolidation of "totalitarian Marxist-Leninist regimes which are in the Soviet orbit and are rejected by the immense majority of our people."

As Nicaragua moves toward the introduction of a new law governing political parties and toward national elections, which the Sandinists have promised for 1985, opposition political parties are testing the limits of their freedom.

That the convention was held without incident was considered an encouraging sign. So was the fact that the Social Christian Party was able to hold a meeting of 200 activists last Wednesday in Chinandega.

Under provisions of the "state of emergency" imposed in March 1982, most civil liberties, including freedoms of speech and assembly, are restricted. But over the last few weeks, opposition leaders said, there has been a noticeable thaw in the political climate.

"The meetings that are going on these days would never have been permitted three months ago," said Adan Fletes, head of the Social Christian Party. "But we remember the years of dictatorship, when there were periods of looseness interspersed with repression. Perhaps that same cycle still exists. We shall see."

Although politicians appear to have been given some room to maneuver, 35 activists from the Democratic Conservative and Social Christian parties are in jail. Some have been accused of counterrevolutionary activity, but others have not been charged with any crime. Several have been recognized as "prisoners of conscience" by Amnesty International.

Three weeks ago, the Sandinist-controlled Council of State, which reviews laws proposed by the governing junta, approved a Political Party Act after six months of vigorous debate. Opposition members were able to gain revisions that they said make the law much less restrictive than the one originally proposed.

Under the new law, which needs the approval of the junta to take effect, political parties are guaranteed the right to hold private meetings and public rallies, maintain offices anywhere in the country, raise funds and distribute literature. They may also criticize the government and propose "constructive solutions" to problems.

Most important in the view of the opposition, parties have the right "to aspire to power." Their platforms cannot be restricted as long as they respect "the basic principles of the Sandinist revolution."

Still unresolved, however, is the crucial question of what kind of elections the Sandinists will permit.

Sandinist leaders have given few hints of their plans. In a recent speech, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a junta member, asserted that Nicaraguans would not be asked to select a candidate "as if they were choosing a brand of soap or deodorant."

Instead, he said, they should expect an electoral system "not manipulated by public relations agents" so that they could vote "to improve the country, not to favor multinational financial interests or military-industrial trusts."

Some diplomats and Nicaraguans believe that the Sandinists have not decided how to deal with the question of elections. Independent political analysts said a presidential election might pose a problem because it would require the nine Sandinist leaders to select a single person to lead their party.

The opposition, however, is even more ridden with conflicts. "They can't get together on anything," a Western diplomat said. "They are very divided and disorganized, and the parties are constantly bickering among themselves."

Nicaragua Cheered by 'Wipe Out' Of 'Yankees' in a 9-Inning Battle

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — Nicaragua has defeated what it considers its most powerful enemy, the United States, in a head-on clash in Latin America.

The triumph came at the Pan American Games in Caracas, where Nicaragua's national baseball team defeated the Americans, 9-5, and captured a silver medal. Cuba won the gold, and the United States got the bronze. The Games ended last week.

"We Wipe Out the Yankees!" screamed a headline in the Sandinist newspaper Barricada.

Luis Cano Arauz, a left-handed pitcher, held the Americans scoreless through eight innings. Exuberant fans in the Venezuelan stadium could be heard chanting: "Yankees, no! Nicaragua, yes!"

Guillermo Cortés, a Nicaraguan sportswriter, wrote: "It was hard not to think of the warships and thousands of American soldiers closing in on our coasts while Cano blanked the gringos through eight innings."

Nicaragua's silver medal qualifies the team for the 1984 Olympic Games, where baseball will be included for the first time. Mr. Cortés reminded his readers that the 1984 Olympics "will be held in the very heart of the enemy" — Los Angeles.

■ U.S. Official Cancels Trip

Langhorne A. Motley, the assistant U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, canceled a scheduled visit Saturday to Nicaragua after leaders of the Sandinist goverment reversed their agreement to meet with him, The Washington Post reported Sunday from Washington. No reason for the reversal was given, a State Department spokesman said.

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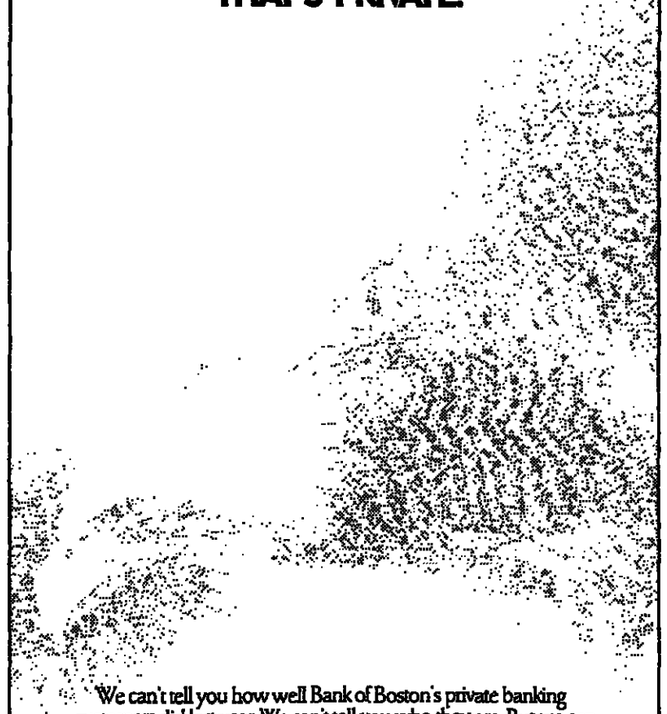

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Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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A Measured Response

To the grievous and persuasive charge of unprovoked murder in the air, the Soviet Union offers three responses:

1) We did not do it, having fired only "warning shots . . . along the flying route of the plane."

2) If we did it, that was because the intruding plane could not be identified, behaved suspiciously and ignored our warnings.

3) We should have done it, because we knew this was a "pre-planned" American intelligence mission under civilian cover.

In rational discourse, that is a bald and unconvincing tale. No. 1 evades the evidence and is contradicted by No. 2 which is contradicted by No. 3.

But in the library of Soviet lies, this response is noteworthy as at least an indirect confession of responsibility. Whatever they have discovered about the affair, the Soviet leaders are admitting an unhealthy paranoia about their borders, displaying the aggressiveness born of their insecurity, and exploiting a tyranny that leaves them unaccountable to anyone.

That Soviet condition is the tragedy behind the tragedy in the Sea of Japan. Even in legitimate rage over the wanton killings, the United States and other nations need to focus on the fact that enormous power is wielded by a secretive, uneasy and insufficiently accountable regime. Counterstrength and vigilance are obviously essential.

But so are relationships that pierce secrecy, and that enhance security and accountability.

For once, President Reagan and his advisers are showing an admirable understanding of that delicate balance. They have used their impressive powers of intelligence and publicity to pursue the truth and to stir a proper revulsion around the world. Now they are groping for a measured, constructive response.

There is no profit in following the Soviet example of warding off demons by shooting yourself in the foot. You do not protect civilization by breaking off arms control negotiations that could bring the world greater security. You do not pierce the obsessive Soviet secrecy by shunning other diplomacy.

And you do not make the Soviet Union more accountable by drumming it out of the world community.

A measured response requires proper measure of the Soviet offense: a callous attack on innocent international travel and commerce on which the Soviet Union also depends. An aroused world should now give notice that Soviet aviation and shipping cannot enjoy innocent passage while those of other nations are put at risk by murderously excessive Soviet security operations.

Mr. Reagan appears determined to lead such a campaign even as he persists in wary pursuit of other agreements with the Kremlin. To build on tragedy in such a way is the meaning of civilization.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Justice in Zimbabwe

A travesty of justice appears to be unfolding in Zimbabwe. For 13 months the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had detained six white air force officers accused of complicity with South Africa in a major sabotage incident last year. A black Zimbabwean judge finally acquitted them, ruling that the prisoners' confessions, which constituted the main evidence cited, had been obtained through torture and intimidation and that the men had been denied access to their lawyers.

Mr. Mugabe, who had let it be known he did not believe the prisoners should be freed on "technicalities," was true to his word and had the officers rearrested within minutes.

The incident is but one in a series that has cast a cloud over the optimistic expectations that many of Zimbabwe's foreign friends had entertained for it. Mr. Mugabe has come under intense criticism for atrocities that his armed forces allegedly have committed against civilians in tribal areas faithful to the opposition leader Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo's own status, now that he has returned from exile, is uncertain. Mr. Mugabe has made no bones of his intention to replace Zimbabwe's multi-party democracy and open economy with a one-party socialist state.

To be sure, it would be misleading and unfair to see the affair of the officers strictly in the context of internal political developments. Zimbabwe is the very vulnerable target of a brutal destabilization campaign of economic pressure, political subversion and sabotage being carried out by South Africa. Zimbabwe has been careful to avoid provoking Pretoria by harboring guerrillas. Its offense, in South African eyes, seems to lie simply in standing up boldly against apartheid and in offering a next-door example of multi-racialism. Unquestionably, Zimbabwe cannot ignore South Africa's ugly contributions to its troubles.

Zimbabwe does not lighten its burden, however, when it responds in ways that erode trust among its constituent races and tribes and that lead its foreign friends, including the United States, to question the basis on which they offer their support. Mr. Mugabe has his own complaints about U.S. policy for having the effect, in his view, of encouraging South Africa "to become more aggressive." He is due to come to Washington later this month to discuss this and other issues. It would improve the prospects of his visit if he found a way, first, to return the officers' case to the courts.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Honorable Man

Senator Henry M. Jackson, who died Thursday night at his home in Everett, Washington, showed a consistency and clarity of purpose unusual in politicians. First elected to the House in 1940 and then to the Senate in 1952, he was one of the few members of the current Congress to have served before Pearl Harbor. From those days, Mr. Jackson drew the lesson that freedom depends on preparedness and military strength.

He was interested from the beginning in nuclear energy and atomic weapons, and he believed that the United States must never let the Russians gain advantage. That theme runs straight through his service on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the 1940s. It explains the defense commitments he extracted for supporting the limited test ban treaty and the conditions he demanded for supporting the first strategic arms agreement — neither would have been ratified without that support — as well as his doubts on SALT-2.

He was interested as well in natural resources and the environment. He turned down the position of undersecretary of the interior in 1950, and he was a force behind environmental laws in the 1970s. As chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, he skillfully balanced environmental and economic interests.

On domestic issues, he started off as "a 100 percent New Dealer" and never wavered in his faith that an active federal government could improve the lot of the ordinary person. But he always understood that government could abuse the civil liberties of its citizens. In his first years in the Senate, he stood up to Joe McCarthy when few others dared.

He ran unsuccessfully for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972 and 1976. But he gained in his career a more elusive victory: Ideas he championed have held up over time. In the last four decades, Americans and their government have generally advanced freedom, increased prosperity and improved the quality of life. In dozens of ways, Henry Jackson served those goals.

In the process, Scoop Jackson remained unpretentious and good-humored. He lived modestly and always gave his outside earnings to charity. He was one of the few public officials in the 1970s to send his children to public schools in the nation's capital. He took on his Senate colleagues and got them to limit their outside earnings. He leaves behind an example of honorable and effective public service, responsive to events but informed by conviction and steadiness of purpose.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Russians' Worst

The incident exhibits all that is worst in the Soviet system: the morbid paranoia, untruthfulness, obsessive secrecy, and brutal disregard for human suffering resulting from the pursuit of political aims of doubtful value. Arms control talks must continue, since an even higher interest is involved.

— The Times (London).

Tass has admitted that the Russians fired warning shots at the Korean Airlines jetliner. At the same time, it asserts that the airliner's intrusion was a "provocation" and takes a stance of direct confrontation with the Reagan administration. Tass said it is possible to "conduct intelligence activities with impunity by using a civilian airplane as disguise".

This is outrageously foolish reasoning.

— The Yomiuri Shimbun (Tokyo).

FROM OUR SEPT. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Better Than 'Peter Pan'

LONDON — "What Every Woman Knows" is the title of Mr. J.M. Barrie's new comedy. It is his master-piece. Even "Peter Pan" must now take second place. It was produced for the first time last night at the Duke of York's Theatre and was a triumph for both the author and the splendid cast of actors who interpreted it. This delightful comedy came to London unheralded. There were no brass bands in advance. It was given on its merits, and they were enough to make it one of the theatrical successes of the decade. "What Every Woman Knows" is what is revealed in the last line of the play, that is, that woman was not made out of Adam's rib, but out of his funny-bone.

1933: Constitutional Dangers

NEW YORK — The dangers confronting constitutional government in the United States were cited by Dr. Nicholas M. Butler, president of Columbia University. He advanced four proposals to strengthen and improve the functions of the federal government: 1) enact a statute outlining the procedure of states voting on constitutional amendments; 2) establish a council of foreign relations; 3) improve relations between the executive and legislative branches; and 4) abolish the direct primary, with the nomination of candidates by conventions. Discussing the third point, Dr. Butler said, "Congress has assumed a superiority which does not belong to it."

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The 747 Incident: After the Tragedy, Lasting Damage

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON — Soviet explanations notwithstanding, the shooting down of an unarmed South Korean airliner with Americans aboard provides a classic example of how a single, ill-conceived action by the Soviet Union can rebound devastatingly on the American psyche and boomerang on the Kremlin.

Instant, grievous damage to those who are committed to negotiations with the Soviet Union already has occurred. And the most intractable hard-liners, who insist that the Russians are beyond trusting, have received an injection of political Adrenalin.

Immediately after the incident, the champions of moderation inside the Reagan administration — notably at the State Department — maintained that the tempest in the United States was bound to subside, and that the imperatives that drive the country to seek negotiated compromises with the Soviet Union are still operative.

But events now threaten to move beyond the control of the foreign-policy-making establishment. To a large extent, the climate of public opinion in the United States and the political realities facing President Reagan will shape the response, rather than the advice of diplomatic specialists.

Instinctively, President Reagan has positioned himself to run with the tide of outrage — or even whip it higher. By excoriating Soviet behavior as terroristic and inhuman, Mr. Reagan has assured that no one will be able to outflank him on the right — at least in rhetoric.

The larger tragedy is that we are witnessing a revival of passions and perceptions that all too often have frozen the two superpowers into immobility. Since World War II the politics of American-Soviet relations has revolved around two conflicting perceptions in the United States. The first is that the Soviet Union, although a society with values antithetical to those of Americans, nevertheless has a government with which it is possible to negotiate, and to work out mutually advantageous, binding agreements. The second is that the Soviet Union, in President Reagan's own words, is an "evil empire" that is prepared to violate every pledge that no longer suits its purposes.

Americans are generally unaware, however, that many Russians have a "devil image" of the United States, and that each country tends to nourish the other's worst suspicions. For as much as the two nations have learned from their global competition, each has a bent for miscalculation, and neither has been adept at forecasting the long-term consequences of their actions on the other.

It is totally improbable that the decision made by Soviet officials to follow standing orders to force down, or shoot down, any intruding aircraft was made with any realistic understanding of the impact the action would have on U.S.-Soviet relations.

To the American mind, the decision was political madness. But the odds are that from the Soviet perspective, the decision was almost a reflex action, perhaps even with little thought that the airliner had taken off from the United States and included American passengers.

In either case, to the Soviet mind the violation of Soviet airspace in a region of acute sensitivity hits the rawest nerve endings, especially where the United States is concerned. It evokes bitter memories of helplessness and weakness dating back to American U-2 spy plane flights of the late 1950s, when neither Soviet aircraft nor missiles could fly high enough to reach the intruders, or could prevent penetrations of Soviet borders by other American or Western aircraft.

When the Soviet Union takes actions that impinge on American interests, Americans assume that the Kremlin has made a judgment that gives paramount attention to the American stake. But that is by no means the way the Soviet system works, nor, for that matter, does the American system work that way. Each nation has its fixations on its own direct interests, its own memories and its own priorities.

In this case, Soviet institutional memory was more likely to have been focused on the humiliating penetration of 1,000 miles of Soviet territory by the South Korean airliner that landed on a frozen lake near Murmansk in 1978. In Soviet eyes, South Koreans are extremely suspect of provocative actions under the shield of American power, and the entry of another off-course South Korean airliner would have made Soviet military commanders bristle with righteous indignation.

But that indignation is more than matched by the American emotions unleashed by the downing of the civilian jetliner last week. Even if the Soviet Union's accusation that the airliner was on an intelligence-gathering mission were true, the Russians appear not to comprehend that Americans, nevertheless, would look on the killing of 269 people as a wanton act.

The misjudgment is a recurring one. The Soviet Union repeatedly has misconstrued how its actions will rebound on the American scene, especially on matters of propriety, morality and ethics. In doing so, it often undercuts those Americans most committed to negotiations with it.

The greatest misjudgment in recent years, of course, involved the invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. Soviet leaders knew that the invasion was bound to have some repercussions, but that was thought to be a risk worth taking, a risk in which any damage could be repaired. Soviet planners were startled, however, Soviet sources subsequently acknowledged, by the crushing damage inflicted on American soft-liners at all levels by the Afghan venture.

It has taken four years to recover only a small fraction of the lost ground in American-Soviet equilibrium, through limited negotiating gains recently achieved. In American eyes, that makes it even more incredible that the Soviet Union would now jeopardize newly won advances.

But this is where the United States misreads the Soviet Union. For in the Kremlin's perspective, the U.S.-Soviet accord on grain sales and marginal agreements on other subordinate issues do not add up to a thaw between Washington and Moscow that must be preserved at all costs.

On the contrary, the Soviet Union is at least as suspicious of the Reagan administration as the administration is of the Kremlin.

Two American specialists have underlined this point in a new analysis in Foreign Policy quarterly. The Soviet leadership sees the Reagan administration "as viscerally and profoundly hostile," write Lawrence T. Caldwell of Occidental College, a recent scholar-in-residence at the Central Intelligence Agency, and Robert Legvold, senior Soviet specialist for the Council on Foreign Relations.

The trends in U.S.-Soviet relations, they say, "are far more discouraging and potentially dangerous than is understood by many American commentators."

The administration's military buildup, its commitments to ideological struggle with the Soviet Union and its military assertiveness, the authors say, all convince Soviet officials that Washington now rejects "the Soviet Union's right to exist and . . . its place in international politics."

The Kremlin sees itself as the innocent, aggrieved party in the negotiations aimed at limiting nuclear missiles of European and intercontinental range. As the authors point out, the Russians are convinced that the administration's negotiating positions is a sham, put forward purely for political purposes.

Unless the Reagan administration "changes its stance more than seems likely," they say, there will be no agreement on intermediate-range or strategic nuclear missiles before the 1984 elections.

But the shooting down of the South Korean airliner has overtaken even these pessimistic assessments. It will become immeasurably harder to bring any negotiation with the Soviet Union to a successful conclusion.

No agreement that the wisest expert could contrive between the two superpowers can surmount total suspicion. But in the climate that exists now, only extremists flourish.

The writer is a diplomatic correspondent for The Washington Post and is working on a book about conflicting Soviet and American perceptions.

Moscow Again Has Blundered

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Russians have done it again. Almost every time there seems to be a chance of improving United States-Soviet relations, Moscow makes some appalling blunder.

It is hard to figure the Russians out. In the last few months, Washington and Moscow had been fussing with one another about trade policy and arms control policy. President Reagan opposed his allies on selling gas-pipeline facilities to Moscow and then withdrew his objection but promised to sell the Russians nine million tons of grain for each of the next five years.

It was at this point, when there seemed to be the possibility of a compromise in U.S.-Soviet trade and arms control relations, that the South Korean jumbo jet drifted into Soviet skies and was either shot down by Soviet fighters, as Secretary of State George Shultz insists, or merely "disappeared," as the Russians insist.

The murder of the passengers and crew of the South Korean plane has raised some fundamental questions about the Soviet Union. Did the Soviet fighter pilots have authority from the government to use their own judgment to fire the missiles that destroyed the South Korean jet? Or, following the plane in Soviet airspace for more than two hours, and having come close enough to see its markings and warn its pilots, did they have orders from their regional commanders on the ground or from their political masters in Moscow to destroy it?

Or was there some other human error, even some mad pilot or some crisis on the plane that made the pilot turn north from the normal route into the sensitive security areas where he was intercepted and shot down? This we would like to know, and the Russians will have to explain before the United Nations Security Council.

The United States was quite right to bring these questions before the Security Council and ask for an official inquiry and condemnation of the Soviet action. There is no way that the Security Council can pass a resolution of condemnation, for the Russians will obviously veto it, but they cannot veto the condemnation and conscience of the world against the savage destruction of the plane.

This, in a way, is the tragedy of the Soviet Union. It is terrified of freedom. Somehow, it feels that maybe the South Korean jet would have learned something by flying over its security areas along the Sea of Japan, but U.S. satellites know much more about what is going on there than any passenger plane could possibly learn.

What did the Soviet Union gain by destroying this plane and killing its people? It gained the hatred of the civilized world. It assured the success in Washington of all the people who oppose a U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms compromise and insist on putting U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe at the end of this year. And it disarmed those who had hoped that maybe the United States and the Soviet Union could work out a nuclear arms compromise in Geneva.

The destruction of the Korean plane also questions some other assumptions by some people in the Congress and even in the executive branch and in the press who had hoped for a compromise between Moscow and Washington.

This was that the Russians, and particularly their new leader, Yuri Andropov, were basically cautious people, willing to intervene in wars of liberation, as they call them, in Central America, Africa and the Middle East; but that they were trying to avoid dramatic confrontations with the United States and its allies.

On this assumption, Mr. Reagan has been looking for some kind of vague agreement with Moscow and the allies, and modifying his rhetoric about Soviet philosophy. And then, suddenly, for whatever crazy reason, the Russians committed this tragic horror against the Korean plane.

Unfortunately and ironically, this has created the very thing both sides fear the most; the realization that they differ so much about the sanctity of borders and human life that there is no point in trying to reach a compromise on nuclear weapons.

Later on, the sense of outrage about the Korean plane disaster may settle down, but it will take some time. It is one thing for the Russians to put pressure on Poland, or even to invade Afghanistan, but to shoot down a civilian plane with the loss of 269 lives, and then not to explain why, has sent a shudder through the world, and it is not likely soon to be forgotten here.

The New York Times.

The Case for One More Commission

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Slowly, but almost inevitably, a new idea is gathering force in Washington: a blue-ribbon, bipartisan commission — patterned after the Social Security, MX, and Central America commissions — to deal with the enormous federal budget deficit.

The commission idea emerges out of the frightening prospective volume of red ink over the next four or five years, and a recognition that the Reagan administration will not propose, and Congress by itself does not have the political courage, to raise taxes and cut spending sufficiently — at least not until after the 1984 presidential election.

One of the most knowledgeable and influential congressional Republicans, Representative Barber Conable of New York, said candidly that "in one way or another, we are going to have to deal with this issue outside the electoral process."

Mr. Conable fears that current optimism about economic recovery is disguising the real sacrifices the public will eventually be called on to make through tax increases and social program reductions.

"We're a crisis-activated governmental system," he said, "and there's no sense of crisis at this point. Yet the crisis becomes more severe if we don't deal with fiscal imbalance fairly soon." U.S. and foreign financial markets now must operate on the assumption that politicians will not begin to deal with these critical issues before 1985. Until then, record high interest rates that stifle businessmen's incentive to invest will haunt the U.S. and world economies.

The bipartisan commission idea offers some hope that a responsible solution might be put in place as soon as a new or re-elected administration takes office early in 1985. The idea appears to have been floated first by Horace Busby, a business consultant who was an aide to Lyndon Johnson.

Mr. Busby, a shrewd political observer, pointed out that given the fairly even division of power between Republicans and Democrats, "anything that comes through the system, anything that is done in Washington, has to be done on a bipartisan basis."

So long as the Republicans control the White House and the Democrats control the House of Representatives, Mr. Busby said, "there is no longer any place for an obstructionist role on the part of either party."

Alan Greenspan, who chaired the successful Social Security commission, used much the same logic in calling for an intergovernmental meeting to defuse the interest-rate time bomb caused by continuing big deficits.

Mr. Greenspan's summit plan, a variation of a commission proposal, would bring together President Reagan, House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, and the chairmen of key committees of Congress in a series of private conferences "for the purpose of agreeing to a single solution to the deficit problem."

Mr. Busby focused on the need to revamp the tax system (he favors taxing consumption rather than income). A Washington lobbyist, Charis E. Walker, extended Mr. Busby's idea, writing 300 congressional and business leaders on Aug. 15 to describe his plan for a congressionally created Commission on Spending and Taxes. It would report back to Congress in January 1985 with tax and spending proposals to deal with the deficit.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Walker conceded that a blue-ribbon commission was not needed to come up with new ideas on how to cut the budget deficit. "There are plenty of ideas around on how to do it," he said. But such a commission, composed of key congressional committee chairmen of both parties, former Treasury secretaries, a couple of distinguished economists and political figures of opposing political faiths, could provide the necessary heat-shield to get unpopular measures through Congress.

Is there danger in yet another commission? Is there a risk of a degeneration into government by commission? Mr. Busby and Mr. Walker say no, arguing that with fractionated power, some sort of political truce is inevitable and necessary. And there is nothing new in the commission idea: It was a citizens commission, after all, that wrote the U.S. Constitution.

The Washington Post.

On Labor Day, Labor Is Footing the Bill

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Lane Kirkland, the head of the AFL-CIO, likes to paraphrase a famous scene in the World War II movie "Casablanca." The protagonists are Rick, an American who runs a raffish cafe in French Morocco, and Louis, a French police inspector who suspects Rick of helping anti-fascists defy the German occupation of France. Here is the Kirkland version:

Louis: "What brought you to Casablanca, Rick?"

Rick: "I came here to take the waters."

Louis: "But there are no waters here in Casablanca."

Rick: "Then I must have been misinformed."

That exchange is brought to mind this Labor Day by the way workers and their unions are being treated around the world. For, in the unwinding of global inflation, labor has emerged as a public enemy. In the communist world, the capitalist world and the Third World as well, huge pressures are being mounted to make labor give back gains achieved in the period of high inflation.

But the process is a testament to misinformation. Poland provides the most horrible example. Throughout the 1970s Polish leaders curried favor with the workers, by raising wages and subsidizing such basic items as food and housing. The country spent much more than it took in, and foreign borrowing made up the difference.

When West European bankers turned tight in 1980, Polish Communist leaders moved to raise prices on food. There followed the worker protests that gave life to the independent union Solidarity. A year of indecision in Warsaw finally ended with the military coup of Dec. 13, 1981.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski has both raised prices and put the pressure on Solidarity. The union has been contained, if not crushed. Nobody in the outside world is exactly happy. But those with big stakes — the Russians, the pope and the European bankers — rather than trust Poland to Solidarity, prefer to leave it to General Jaruzelski.

Mexico and Brazil bring evidence from the Third World. In both cases, huge foreign borrowings were used to finance rapid economic growth. Unionized workers were the chief beneficiaries. Their wages rose, and they also profited from subsidies that kept such basics as food, housing and health care below cost.

Last summer, the string ran out on foreign borrowing. In the reckoning, both Brazil and Mexico have cut back — at the expense of the workers. In Mexico, wage increases are being held to less than half of the inflation rate for this year. In Brazil, the government is proposing, and the unions are resisting, a project that would limit wage increases to 80 percent of inflation. If the Brazilian generals cannot sell the program, then the whole package of measures taken to rescue the international financial system will come apart.

Lastly, there is the case of the United States. To an extraordinary extent, labor has paid the price of the wringing-out process that preceded the current recovery. Unemployment hit new highs, particularly in such heavily unionized industries as autos, steel and chemicals. Wages lagged well behind inflation, and in many cases, there were actual givebacks by workers to management.

As the economy gains strength, labor is digging in against further concessions in wages, fringe benefits, work rules and job security. Big strikes have already hit the telephone company, Continental Airlines, Phelps Dodge and Consolidated Edison in New York. A larger test will come later on in the auto industry.

But one lesson is already clear. Extraordinarily high costs are being paid to discipline workers. In the communist world, basic human rights, and maybe even international security, have been put at risk. In the Third World, the whole international financial structure has been put at hazard. The United States and Europe have been able to check labor only by high unemployment, with an attendant souring of the political and social climate.

No doubt it is of critical importance to keep wage bargains in coherent relation with economic growth and inflation. But anybody who thinks the world has found how to reach that goal has to be considered, in Rick's phrase, misinformed.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Safe' Drugs

Regarding "U.S. Agency Warns on Morning-Sickness Drug" (IHT, Aug. 23) by Morton Mintz:

Your report on the drug Bendectin illustrates once again the futility of testing human medicines on animals. Bendectin is but the latest in a constant stream of drugs, declared "safe" by animal-testing methods, which later proved to have quite different, and sometimes catastrophic, effects when applied to human beings.

DENNIS B. STUART.
Frankfurt.

Himalayan Erosion

Regarding "Erosion Is Eating Away at Nepal's Fabled Hills" (IHT, Aug. 3) by William Claiborne:

A similar warning was raised in a recent issue of the review of the *Club Alpin Français*. I have never been to Nepal, and yet I find the thought that these forests are daily deteriorating difficult to bear. The foothills of the Himalayas are a part not only of the Nepalese heritage but of the heritage of all humanity. The Nepalese, who bear the burden of protecting these sites, should be helped by the rest of the world. I am convinced that climbers and naturalists around the world, as well as governments, would contribute to a program to this end.

The temple of Abu Simbel was rescued from the waters behind the Aswan Dam by a concerted worldwide effort. The foothills of the Himalayas are no less important.

LOUIS BODMER.
Zollikon, Switzerland.

More letters, Page 5.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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U.S. Agency Toughens Standards on Eligibility For Legal Aid to Poor

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Legal Services Corp. has issued new rules that would make it substantially more difficult for poor people and the elderly to obtain legal representation subsidized by the federal government.

The rules, issued last week, would tighten the eligibility criteria defining maximum income and assets for people who seek legal aid. The corporation described the changes as "significant" and said they were essential to make sure that the agency's limited funds went to the neediest people.

Three times, President Ronald Reagan has proposed abolishing the corporation and ending the use of federal money for legal aid to poor people in noncriminal proceedings. Congress voted to keep the agency alive, but reduced its budget by 25 percent, from $321 million in the 1981 fiscal year to $241 million a year in 1982.

The rule of most concern to the elderly says that an otherwise eligible applicant may be denied legal assistance if he or she has more than $15,000 equity in a home. The equity value is defined as the fair market value of the property minus the amount owed in mortgages and liens.

Of the people classified by the Census Bureau as heads of households, 70 percent own homes, and many houses bought long ago are worth more than $15,000. Eric A. Shulman of the National Council of Senior Citizens, a private nonprofit group, said, "This rule would limit seriously the opportunity of many low-income elderly persons to obtain legal representation."

The policy of the Legal Services Corp., established five years ago, is that a family cannot receive federally subsidized legal aid if its income is more than 25 percent above the official poverty level. The maximum income allowed for a family of three is currently $10,275 a year. The new rules continue this policy, but redefine income to include government benefits formerly excluded from eligibility calculations.

In computing an individual's income, legal aid lawyers have usually disregarded welfare payments and various benefits for the aged, blind and disabled.

The new rules, however, stipulate that income from federal benefit programs must be counted because "the purchasing power of dollars is the same whether derived from a government check or a paycheck."

John C. Meyer, deputy general counsel of the Legal Services Corp., said the public had until Sept. 28 to comment on the rules and that the federal corporation could revise them to take account of such concerns. Congress could also try to block or alter the rules through legislation.

Under the rules, all the income of people living in one household is assumed to be available to a person seeking legal aid. Critics of the rule said this provision could disqualify retarded people living with their parents and elderly people living with their children.

Paul A. Marchand, an official of the Association for Retarded Citizens, a private nonprofit group, said: "There are thousands of mentally retarded people who have no option but to live with their parents because they don't have the resources to live on their own. The new rules penalize them."

Donald F. Reilly, deputy executive director of the National Council on the Aging, another private nonprofit group, said, "The rules seem to contravene the purposes that the Legal Services Corp. was set up to achieve: providing needed legal services to low-income people."

Alan W. Houseman, director of the Center for Law and Social Policy, a nonprofit group that has litigated many civil rights and environmental cases, said, "These rules will preclude representation to millions of poor people who are currently eligible, mainly the elderly, but also the handicapped, battered women, the unemployed, small farmers and migrant workers."

U.S. Libertarians Pick a Hard-Liner To Top '84 Ticket

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Libertarian Party, third largest in the nation, has given its 1984 presidential nomination to David Bergland, an anti-government activist who is considered a hard-liner even by the Libertarians' stern standards.

Mr. Bergland, who squeaked to a majority on the fourth ballot at the party's national convention Saturday, pledged to hold true to the party's unyielding platform, which calls for legalizing all drugs, bringing all U.S. troops and weapons home from overseas, and abolishing the Central Intelligence Agency, the Internal Revenue Service, the national parks, and the public schools.

The nominee, a lawyer from Costa Mesa, California, laughed off a suggestion that the party should moderate its stand in order to win the support of voters aligned with the major parties. "What reasonable person," he asked, "could take the Republicans or Democrats seriously?"

In choosing Mr. Bergland, 48, the Libertarian delegates chose ideological purity and turned away from the more pragmatic approach of their 1980 presidential nominee, Ed Clark. Mr. Clark, on the ballot in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, won 920,000 votes, just over 1 percent of the total.

Married Priests Convene, Seeking Return to Ministry

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

CHIUSI, Italy — About 50 Roman Catholic priests from six countries, many with their wives and some with their children, gathered here last week for what they called the first international synod of married priests.

Debating with theological fervor in four living languages, with occasional recourse to Latin, the priests and their wives drew up a list of requests and grievances that they will present to the Vatican in the hope of submitting it to Pope John Paul II and the bishops of their countries.

The priests' main request was that the church, which has suspended them from all priestly functions, restore them to the ministry. The statement, which urged that their readiness to serve not be rejected, emphasized the continuing decline in the number of priests as well as the drop in young men choosing the vocation.

The grievances revolved about the suffering of men who find themselves in the quandary of loving a woman while committed to a vocation that excludes physical love. Particular pain was expressed by, and on behalf of, priests who have petitioned the pope for dispensation from their vows of celibacy, which automatically also means removal from the ministry, and have received no reply.

Since Pope John Paul II was elected in 1978, said Giustino Zampini, who received a dispensation from Pope John XXIII, few requests have been acted upon. Although no reliable statistics on incelibate Catholic priests are available, Mr. Zampini said 7,000 requests remained without answer. Mr. Zampini founded the Italian Union of Catholic Priests With Families, the organization that sponsored the synod here.

Most of those priests have left their ministries in anticipation of papal permission to marry. An even greater number have married without asking for dispensation.

In all cases, priests questioned here said, the men and their wives, most of whom are still practicing Roman Catholics, suffer the anguish of an awareness of sin that only papal dispensation can remove.

"Even with dispensation, at the beginning of my new life I felt mutilated and made to feel guilty," said Pierre Lautrey, who has been married for 30 years.

"This 'celibatocracy' is a devaluation of women," said Julio Pérez Pinillos, a former priest from Madrid. "It says in effect that celibacy makes you better than matrimony. Why should celibates define the norms of morality for others?"

Mr. Pinillos, who is 42 and has a daughter, met his wife, a psychologist, while both worked in a factory so that they could be closer to the working class. He continues this work.

For all the participants questioned, the meeting meant a step out of isolation and anonymity.

"The fact alone that people who were in despair and isolation are here to affirm themselves and to say publicly that we have been unjustly punished makes the synod important," said Heinz Vogels, a West German who announced his belief in optional celibacy in a book in 1978 before marrying without asking for dispensation.

A Dutch priest who is not married but lives with a woman and thought for a long while before asking that his name be withheld "to spare my superiors embarrassment," said Dutch bishops generally know that many of their priests have wives but close their eyes to it.

"But she is not my wife," he said, smiling at his companion of five years.

"I wouldn't marry him," she replied. "It would interfere with my independence."

United Press International

Paolo Camellini, in Vatican City with his wife, Carla, and their son, Daniele, led the conference of married priests that called on the Vatican to restore them to the ministry.

Canadian Conservative Wins Big Step in Drive For Prime Ministership

By Douglas Martin
New York Times Service

TORONTO — Promising to build a "brand-new Canada," Brian Mulroney moved a big step toward his goal of becoming this nation's next prime minister by winning a landslide victory Aug. 29 in his first bid for a seat in Parliament.

The Progressive Conservative Party leader defeated his Liberal Party opponent, Alvin Sinclair, by a 2-to-1 margin in a Nova Scotia legislative district. Mr. Mulroney, a former businessman, told supporters that the victory represented a "massive repudiation of the Liberal Party."

He added, "There is no longer any such thing as a safe Liberal seat in Canada."

The Conservatives were further encouraged when their candidate, Gerry St. Germain, easily defeated his New Democratic Party opponent in a British Columbia district. Mr. St. Germain won by more than 3,000 votes, after losing by 4,500 in the last election in 1980.

The victories come while the Progressive Conservative Party is riding high, with 55 percent voter support in the most recent Gallup poll, compared with 27 percent for the Liberals and 16 percent for the New Democrats.

Since the last general election in February 1980, the Tories have won four federal by-elections and the New Democrats two; the Liberals have not won any. After last Monday's results, the Liberals hold 147 seats, the Tories 103, the New Democrats 31, with one member unaffiliated to a party.

Mr. Mulroney's victory over Mr. Sinclair, 18,882 votes to 7,828, met expectations that Mr. Mulroney would win by a large margin. Although Mr. Mulroney, who had never before run for public office, had said he would be happy to win by just one vote, political analysts had said only a large victory would sustain the Tories' momentum.

The Liberals had testified to the importance of the Nova Scotia race by sending 11 cabinet ministers there to oppose Mr. Mulroney.

"We were really doing well," Mr. Mulroney said, "but when the people of Central Nova got a real good look up close at 11 cabinet ministers, our majority shot right up to the sky. If Pierre Trudeau himself had come down, they wouldn't have got a vote."

Mr. Mulroney's victory adds to the confusion over the future of the Liberal Party, whose leader, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, is now visiting Greece. In his absence, top-level Liberals have openly suggested that Mr. Trudeau will soon be resigning.

Mr. Trudeau does not have to call an election until early 1985, but the common expectation has been that he will announce his resignation late this year or early next year, and that a leadership convention will be held in the spring. Then, an election would be called later in the year.

The Liberals expressed concern over the implications of the Tory leader's sweeping victory.

"We did not need Mr. Mulroney's election to tell us we have to do something to improve either the substance of what we're doing or the way in which we communicate it to the public," John Roberts, the Employment Minister, said.

The New Democrats may also be thrown into a leadership tussle by their poor recent performance against the Tories. Dissatisfaction with the leadership of Ed Broadbent is growing in the face of the party's second consecutive loss to the Tories.

Micronesia States Ratify U.S. Pact

The Associated Press

KOLONIA, Ponape — The Federated States of Micronesia has become the first of three governments in the Trust Territory of the Pacific to ratify a Compact of Free Association with the United States, according to the FSM Information Service.

The unanimous approval by the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia came after the Ponape state legislature voted 17-2 to disapprove the compact earlier Friday. The Reagan administration is expected to submit the compact to the U.S. Congress for ratification later this month.

The Truk, Yap and Kusaie legislatures had approved the compact, fulfilling the constitutional requirement of the Federated States of Micronesia for three of the four states. In a plebiscite June 21, 79 percent of the federation's voters approved the compact.

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China Stiffens Penalties in Crackdown on Crime

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China has increased the penalties for a wide range of offenses, imposing the death penalty for many of them, as it continues its crackdown on violent crime.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, ordered the country's courts Friday to impose much harsher penalties, including death in serious cases, for those convicted of aggravated assault, leading criminal gangs, trafficking in women and children or attacking policemen, government officials or citizens attempting to prevent crimes.

Other targets of the intensified crackdown will be those using illegal firearms, "hooligans" whose actions cause "extremely harmful results" and organizers of any "reactionary secret society" using "feudal superstitions for counter-revolutionary activities."

The committee's decision, which has the force of law under China's constitution, greatly broadens the offenses for which convicted criminals can be put to death, as well as lengthening the prison terms for many others.

China began its current crackdown last month with the execution of 30 convicted criminals, mostly murderers and rapists, in a single day in Beijing. Other executions have suggested to observers here that several hundred persons may have been executed in the last month.

Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress, declared at the Standing Committee session Friday that without severely punishing criminals, China will not be able to reduce crime to the low levels of the 1950s and to restore what it calls "good social order."

Although serious crimes declined by 16 percent last year compared to 1981 and a further 10 percent in the first half of this year, the Chinese leadership has set itself the goal of reducing it by two-thirds over the next three years through a series of law-and-order campaigns.

Street crime is a problem in major Chinese cities such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Tianjin, where gangs widely operate.

Transplant Rejection Drug Approved in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration has approved the powerful new drug cyclosporin, a substance many medical experts believe will revolutionize organ transplant medicine.

Cyclosporin suppresses the body's immune system, slowing or preventing the rejection of new organs, which is the greatest cause of death among transplant patients. In use as an experimental drug since 1979, it has almost doubled the success rate of kidney and liver transplants in clinical trials, according to the Food and Drug Administration, which approved the drug Friday.

Dr. Norman E. Shumway of Stanford University, California, said that since the drug's introduction, medical centers all over the world had re-entered the transplant field. At Stanford, there has not been any clinically diagnosable rejections since it began using the drug in December 1980.

Dr. Shumway told members of a House science and technology subcommittee recently that the number of transplants in 1983 "should at least double last year's total, with further expansion expected later in the decade."

Trash Piles Up in Indian City

United Press International

NEW DELHI — A trash collectors' strike in Patna entered its 18th day Sunday, turning the eastern Indian city of more than 500,000 into "a city of garbage" with carcasses and refuse covering the streets, the United News of India reported.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Japanese Approach

Regarding "School System in Japan Promotes Rapid Learning" (IHT, Aug. 3) by Edward B. Fiske:

As an American high school student, I was very interested in your series on Japanese education.

Although there are several things we can learn from the Japanese system, such as the importance of higher pay and respect for teachers, and better discipline in the classroom (many American parents have left this to the teachers), I believe U.S. educational methods result in sounder minds and better-rounded individuals. First of all, U.S. "tracking" of students lets each student study at his or her own pace. There are fewer things worse than being bored in a class of slower students, or, on the contrary, being left chapters behind by brighter ones.

Secondly, it seems to me that there is a relative ethnocentricity to Japanese methods and curriculum, as is evident by the apparent lack of foreign language instruction. Third, and most important, the nit-picking, rote orientation of the Japanese educational system measures memory, whereas critical thinking and writing skills, such as those taught in the United States, measure understanding and true conceptual knowledge.

What should be important to us is not who solves mathematical problems fastest or earliest in life, but who knows the reasoning and mathematical principles behind computations.

DONALD J. PLANTY JR.
Rome.

Aquino's Death

Regarding "Marcos Opponent Slain in Manila as Exile Ends" (IHT, Aug. 22):

Senator Benigno Aquino was a believer of the Gandhian philosophy of nonviolence who wanted only to convince President Ferdinand Marcos to send the generals back to the barracks and allow a return to a democratic system. He believed that violence would cost the Filipinos too much blood. He went to Manila in answer to the call of the united opposition to lead the country back to a bloodless transition. Mr. Aquino was a profoundly religious man and a selfless patriot.

His murder is symptomatic of what is wrong with the Reagan administration's simplistic and short-sighted foreign policy. A policy of praise and flattery such as that heaped upon Mr. Marcos by President Reagan can only encourage the creation of violent dramas such as those in Iran, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile and Argentina. U.S. foreign policy should be geared to the aspirations of the Filipinos, not of their dictator.

TOMAS F. CONCEPCION,
Philippine Christian Democratic Party.
Rome.

Ferdinand Marcos — by Lurie

If Talleyrand had been alive today he could justly have repeated his saying: It was more than a crime. It was a mistake.

KRISTER KUYLENSTIERNA.
Johanneshov, Sweden.

Regarding "The Aquino Killing: Cancel Mr. Reagan's Visit" (IHT, Aug. 24):

The New York Times editorial on the murder of Mr. Aquino states, "He was shot, at point-blank range, as he was escorted from his plane by security guards."

A slight change in punctuation would produce this intriguing statement: "He was shot at point-blank range as he was escorted from his plane, by security guards."

EDWARD DORSON.
Gilleleje, Denmark.

Critics Reviewed

Regarding "Salzburg: Mozart Plugs, Pavarotti Fever" (IHT, Aug. 9) by Martin Bernheimer:

Mr. Bernheimer's approach to criticism occasionally exceeds the boundaries and ethics of his task. A case in point is his entirely gratuitous (indeed, one might say spiteful) attack on Madelyn Renee in a critique of the Salzburg Festival.

Mr. Bernheimer makes note that the smaller roles "prove less successful" and cites borderline performances by William Lewis ("dry and throaty") and Timothy Jenkins ("not quite . . . right"). In Ms. Renee's case, however, he states the following: "Nepotism raises its pretty head in the form of Madelyn Renee, Pavarotti's ubiquitous protégée, who turns up here as a Cretan woman."

Since absolutely no mention is made of Ms. Renee's singing, one is left with the distasteful assumption that Mr. Bernheimer believes she is not in Salzburg for artistic reasons.

Nepotism is a mean charge indeed and when it is raised as an issue demands considerable substantiation. Mr. Bernheimer fails this task utterly, leaving readers with the sense he's trying to ruin two reputations at once.

FRANK GORREL.
Rome.

Regarding "... And an Objection to Its Way" (IHT, Aug. 12) by Judith Mara Gutman:

Judith Mara Gutman's review of Leni Riefenstahl's recent photographic works seems a clumsy, transparent hatchet job.

So Ms. Riefenstahl had her flirtation with the Hitler days. Germany is awash with fat cats who were up to their necks in far worse Nazi activities who have since found "respectability."

Ms. Gutman criticizes Ms. Riefenstahl for "worshiping" the human form and making it "lifeless." God help Rodin, Michelangelo and Leonardo had Ms. Gutman been around in their day.

When she says that Ms. Riefenstahl's pictures of natives covered with gray paint look as if they were "molded out of clay" she gives herself away. That is exactly what makes the pictures so memorable.

Has she not the slightest idea as to why Ms. Riefenstahl's early films "Triumph of the Will" and "The 1936 Olympiad" have remained timeless teaching examples despite their blatant propagandistic nature? It is due exactly to Ms. Riefenstahl's fascination with the human body and its energies.

CHUCK PAINTER.
Monastir, Tunisia.

The U.S. Interest

Regarding "The National Interest" (IHT, Aug. 28 and 29):

It was a great satisfaction to read these articles. Marcus Raskin should represent the United States at the United Nations Security Council in order to regenerate the prestige of his country.

ALEXANDER VON DOLGOW.
Würzburg, West Germany.

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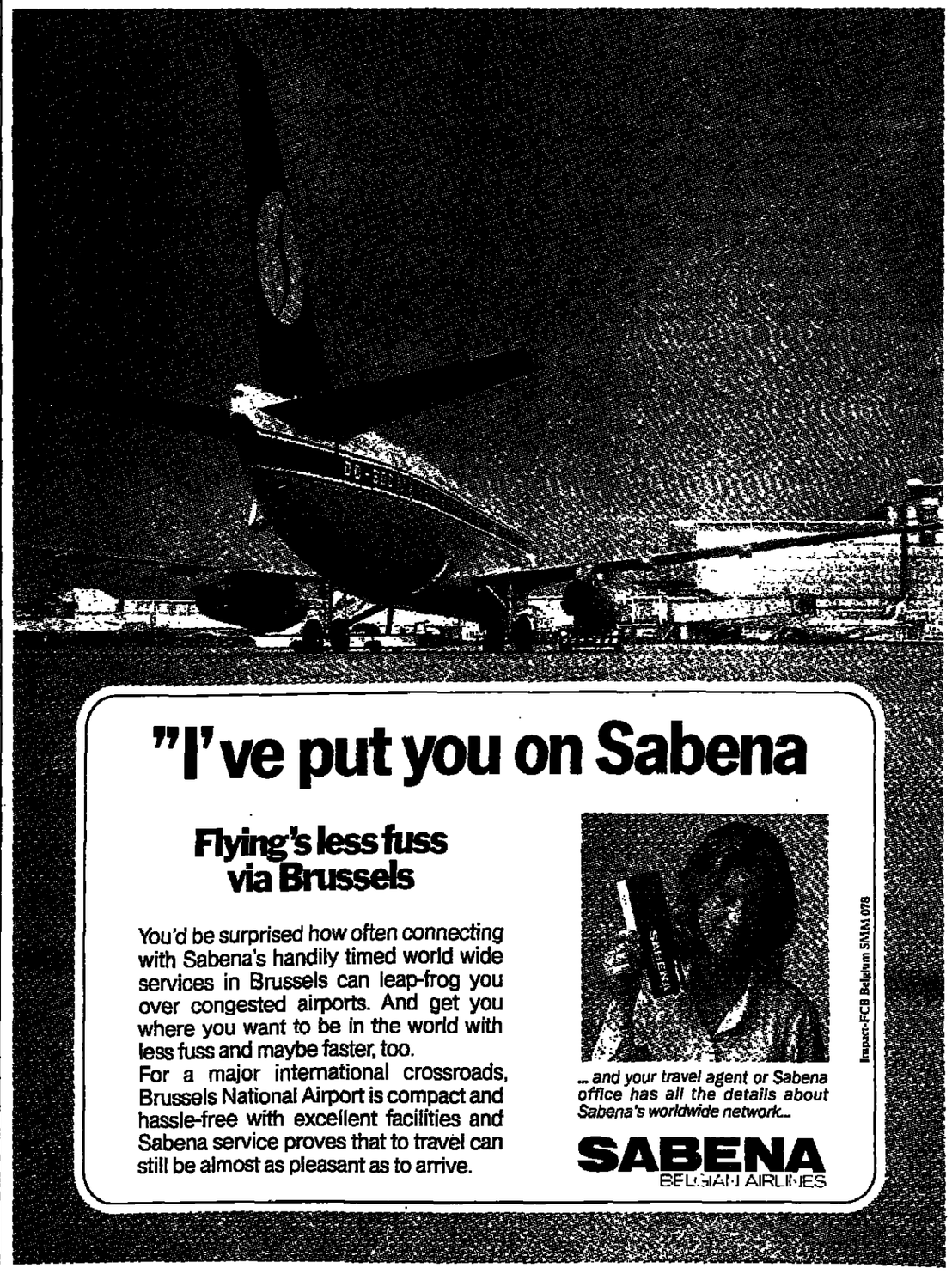

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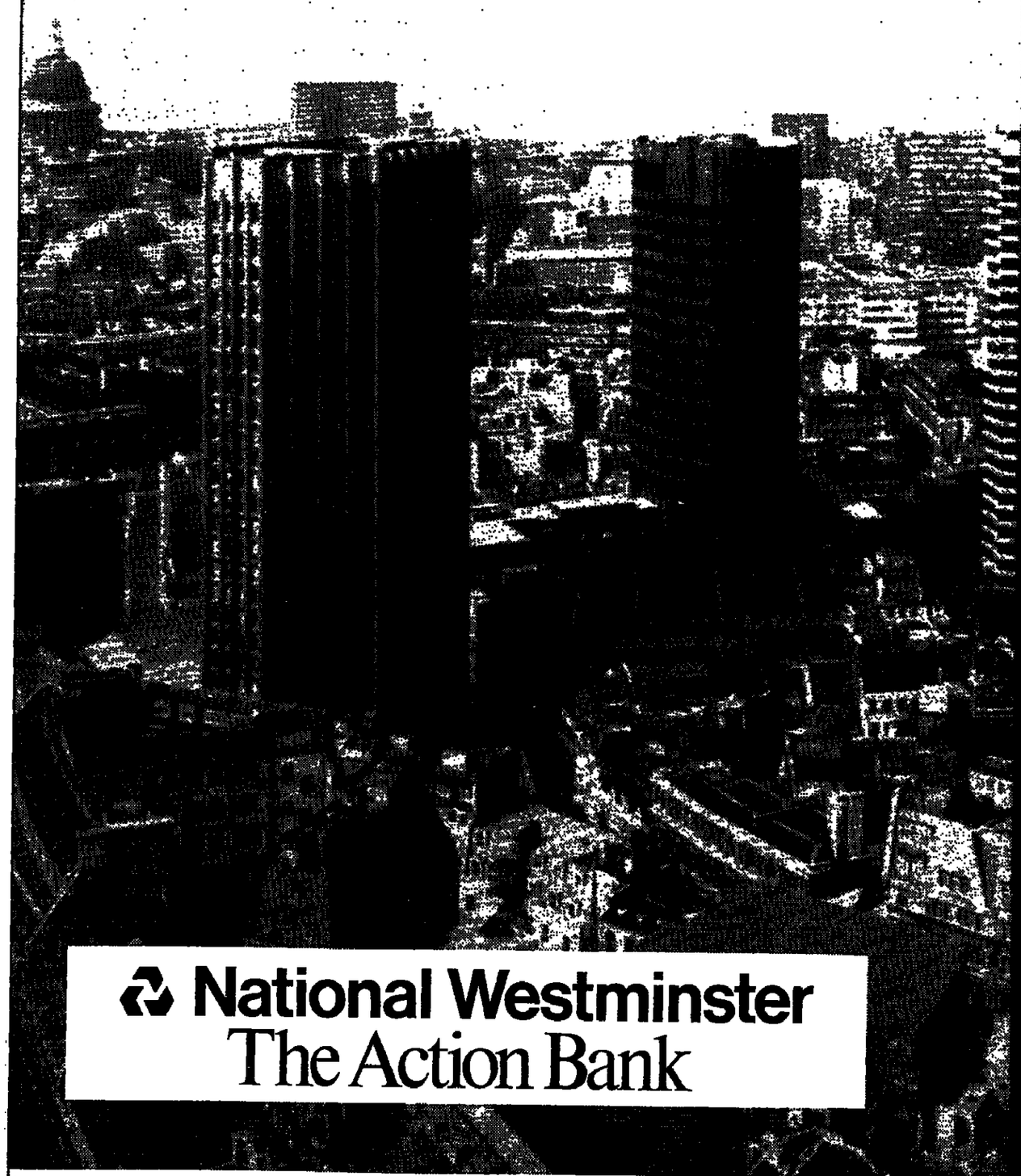

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1983 ** Page 7

EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

Banks Scrounging for Ways to Make Interest-Rate Swaps More Attractive

LONDON — The magic of interest-rate swaps is wearing thin, and banks that like to arrange such financings are scrounging for new ways to make them work.

When rate swaps blossomed into popularity last year, they seemed like a confidence game without victims. One party, usually a bank, issues fixed-rate bonds. A counterparty, whose credit rating is too low to tap the Eurobond market, raises a floating-rate loan. The first party then swaps its fixed-rate proceeds for the counterparty's floating-rate funds. After haggling over how to share the combined interest-rate burden, both parties end up with the kind of funds desired at a lower rate than otherwise available.

"It's the simplest and most useful financial tool that's come along — in a century, I think," said a swap specialist at a New York investment bank.

So why does the Eurobond market cringe at every announcement of another rate swap by a Japanese bank? Because, bankers say, such swaps have been so frequent this year that they have all but exhausted the market's appetite for bank paper.

Last week's $85-million issue from Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan was a good example. The seven-year bonds came to market with a coupon of 12½ percent, described all around as generous. By Friday, the bonds were trading at about 98, yanking the yield up to 12.95 percent and suggesting that some of the managers had more than passed on their commissions and were dumping the paper at a loss.

Despite the sluggish demand for such issues, bankers say, the Japanese Finance Ministry continues to encourage Japanese banks to use swaps to refinance their debt. The Japanese have done so to the hilt and may have to pause.

For one thing, portfolios are bursting with bonds issued by banks at a time when many investors are worried that the Third World debt mountain might crush some of the weaker institutions. For another, swaps are becoming more difficult to arrange. Counterparties wanting to swap into fixed-rate debt are becoming harder to find. Most want to wait for lower interest rates.

Meanwhile, because bank paper has glutted the market, banks can no longer command the bargain-basement rates of last year. One American banker said that 18 months ago a bank with an average credit rating could borrow money at 40 to 50 basis points (or hundredths of a percentage point) below the London interbank offered rate by using a swap. Now the average bank would pay a rate about equal to Libor, and some are paying as much as 25 basis points above.

At that price, the bank might find it more attractive to use the traditional route of issuing floating-rate notes.

So swaps may be scarcer in the months ahead. But banks that have made swaps a speciality — such as Salomon Brothers, Morgan Stanley and Crédit Suisse First Boston — say the idea remains valid.

"They're certainly not going to go away," said P. Joan Beck, head of the new issues department at Morgan Stanley International.

Bankers do disagree on how much potential there is for extending the trick. Karl Miesel, new issues chief at Deutsche Bank, said the glut of

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

Eurobond Yields
For Week Ended Aug. 31

Int'l inst. la term U.S.$	12.58 %
Ind. long term. U.S.$	13.07 %
Ind. medium term. U.S.$	12.52 %
Con.$ medium term	13.52 %
French Fr. medium term	13.31 %
Int'l inst. la term yen	7.84 %
ECU medium term	12.03 %
EUA long term	10.55 %
Int'l inst. la term FLx	10.55 %
FLx medium term	10.04 %

Calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Market Turnover
For Week Ended Sept. 2
(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar Equivalent
Cedel	8,394.7	7,298.2	1,096.5
Euroclear	13,022.5	12,478.6	543.9

Laker Polishing Plans — and Waiting

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Right now it is only a paper airline. It is called Laker II and it exists only in the mind of Sir Freddie Laker — and in his Apple computer.

"It is updated frequently," he said during a recent visit to New York, "with new fuel prices, new developments in airplanes and fares and things like that."

For Sir Freddie has dreams of starting another airline to replace the one that went under in February 1982 — Laker Airways, which pioneered low fares across the Atlantic to the consternation of established carriers.

While he waits for the dreams to become reality, he is operating two companies — a charter flight business between New York and London and a package-holiday tour business between Britain and the Mediterranean — that he hopes will eventually make Laker II possible.

When those businesses build up a big enough customer core to fill four airplanes a week, he said, he plans to try to reapply for route licenses, buy or lease a couple of planes and get "back in the airline business. We can't get away from the fact that we are airline people."

As for the financing necessary to start a new airline, Sir Freddie says: "I have had many, many offers to buy and lease airplanes. I go so far as to say that I get two to three offers a week."

But making a go of a new airline is not likely to be easy. Sir Freddie would be re-entering a highly competitive market that is still plagued by overcapacity, despite this year's dramatic recovery in travel from the United States to Europe as a result of the dollar's strength.

"It would be very difficult to break into this market," Eliot Fried Jr., airline analyst for Shearson/American Express Inc., said. "It's unlikely that he would have a price advantage even with his own aircraft, because other carriers would match his prices as they did before his recent demise."

It was the matching of Laker's low fares by such major carriers as Pan American and Trans World in the autumn of 1981, after Sir Freddie tried to attract business customers, that contributed to his airline's eventual downfall.

Laker's failure has left a mass of debts and complex litigation. The liquidators, Touche Ross of London, filed an antitrust suit in the United States charging that McDonnell-Douglas Corp. and a group of airlines conspired to fix prices and took other anti-competitive actions to drive Laker out of business.

But Sir Freddie has taken pains to remain above the fray. In an interview in New York, where he

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

The Associated Press

Sir Freddie arrives for 1982 talks with U.K. officials.

Brazil Creditors Are Worried by Langoni's Move

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Brazil's commercial bank creditors reacted with surprise and concern to the announcement that the country's central bank president, Carlos Geraldo Langoni, had resigned.

However, the chairman of a bank advisory group that is overseeing the rescheduling of some Brazilian debt said Friday that he did not expect a slowdown or interruption in the talks with Brazil.

The International Monetary Fund is detailing economic conditions for Brazil under a reconstructed loan package. Mr. Langoni, who was Brazil's third-ranking economic official, characterized these conditions as "unrealistic" and resigned Thursday.

An IMF spokesman in Washington would not comment on Mr. Langoni's resignation or on the IMF conditions. Details of the new IMF proposal have not been made public.

One banker said, "This surprised everybody," and added: "At Thursday's meeting, no one gave any indication that they knew he was about to jump. This doesn't seem to bode well for Brazil."

The banker was referring to the most recent meeting of the bank advisory group, held in New York. Bankers said a presentation to American regional banks was scheduled Sept. 12, followed by another advisory group meeting the next day.

"Critics of the fund program in Brazil have been saying that the fund conditions are too harsh," the banker said. "Now they can point to someone in the government who agrees with them."

In a statement, William R. Rhodes, chairman of the bank advisory committee for Brazil, took a more optimistic view.

Mr. Rhodes welcomed the appointment of Alfonso Celso Pastore as the new president of the central bank: "Mr. Pastore is well known to the international banking community as a highly respected public finance professional. We expect to work cordially and efficiently with him in his new capacity, as we did with Mr. Langoni."

But other bankers viewed Mr. Langoni's resignation — and the reasons for it — with a sense of foreboding.

"A lot of people are talking about a moratorium down there," one banker said. "This makes me more nervous than I was before."

In his statement, Mr. Rhodes said that he had been informed by officials in the Brazilian government and the IMF that an agreement on the revised program would be announced soon. Banking sources, who had expected the announcement this week, said it could come in the next 10 days.

In São Paulo, some bankers seemed to shrug off the resignation. "It would be a different matter if it had been Delfim who had resigned," a senior American banker said, referring to Antonio Delfim Netto, the planning minister.

■ **Brazil Devalues Cruzeiro**

Brazil devalued its currency, the cruzeiro, 2.1 percent Friday against the U.S. dollar, United Press International reported from Brasilia. As of Monday the cruzeiro trades at 682 to the dollar buying and 685 selling, Brazil's central bank said.

On the black market the cruzeiro was trading at about 80 percent over the official rate, dealers said.

In New York, dealers said that the devaluation had been expected but that markets had looked for a larger one.

Market Closings

All banks and financial markets in the United States and Canada will be closed Monday for holidays.

U.S. Bond Market Rallies on Money-Supply Drop

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — News of the unexpected decline in the U.S. money supply caused a rally in the credit markets Friday. Within less than a minute after the Federal Reserve System reported that the M-1 aggregate had plunged $1.4 billion in the financial week that ended Aug. 24, the price of the bellwether 30-year government bond had risen half a point.

By the close of trading, the offered price had climbed 1¼ points, to 101 20/32, from 100 10/32 before the money supply figures were announced. The yield dropped to 11.79 percent from 11.96 percent.

Yields on shorter-term government securities also fell sharply. The yield on the three-month Treasury bill dropped 12 basis points — a basis point is a hundredth of a percentage point — to 9.16 percent,

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

and the yield on the six-month bill fell 16 points, to 9.38 percent.

Although Friday's thin preholiday trading may have exaggerated the market response, Richard C. Green, president of Money Market Services of California, said that "things look pretty good." Because of the drop in the money supply, "you'd be hard-pressed to find any rationale for the Fed to tighten credit at this point," he added.

A survey by Mr. Green's company had indicated that most traders and analysts expected an increase of $500 million in the money supply. Excessively rapid monetary growth is a sign that the Federal Reserve will take steps to tighten credit and thereby drive up interest rates.

The $1.4 billion decline in M-1 — the measure that includes currency in circulation and checking and similar deposits in banks and savings institutions — brought the aggregate well below the Fed's targets. The decline reduced the average to $515.3 billion, from a downward-revised $516.7 billion the previous week.

At $515.3 billion, the M-1 was $1.9 billion below the Fed's interim target growth rate of 7 percent for the third quarter, and $2.1 billion below the 9-percent upper limit of the annual target range.

Market participants had been worried because many expect a surge in the money supply during September. Most predict that M-1 will rise $1 billion to $2 billion next week, and $4 billion to $6 billion the following week.

The M-1 would then be above its targets; it can grow by about $690 million a week to stay within the 7-percent target and by about $800 million to stay within the 9-percent target. But because of the size of the latest decline, the market did not view the potential problem as seriously as it had earlier.

"The $1.4-billion drop reduces the probability" that monetary tightening measures will have to be taken in September, said Wayne D. Lyski, vice president of Alliance Capital Management Corp.

At Chemical Bank, Frederick W. Deming, senior vice president and chief economist, said, "We believed interest rates were too high and thought there would be downward movement; happily this week's money supply numbers point in that direction — but we didn't expect the decline to be so large."

Mr. Deming attributed his optimism to his belief that the economic recovery had slowed substantially from the rate of the second quarter and that "inflation has been reasonably well tamed and will stay there."

Despite the enthusiasm of the market, some economists remained pessimistic about the longer term. "It's a nice plus," said Lacy H. Hunt, senior vice president of Carroll, McEntee & McGinley, "but it doesn't solve the market's problems."

Mr. Hunt said that, despite the latest decline, the Fed appeared to have lost control over the growth of the money supply. He cited the $854-million growth in the latest week for the so-called monetary base.

U.S. Consumer Rates
For Week Ended Sept. 2

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	9.78 %
Tax Exempt Bonds Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	10.70 %
Money Market Funds Donoghue's 7-Day Average	8.70 %
Bank Money Market Accounts Bank Rate Monitor Index	8.67 %
Home Mortgage FHLB average	13.24 %

Recovery Beginning to Be Felt in U.S. Heartland

By Winston Williams
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — The U.S. economy's dramatic recovery has been well-documented in the figures that have been pouring out of Washington since the beginning of the year. But the surge described by the statistics, which began in November, is just becoming apparent to many in the Middle West, the nation's economic heartland.

From the mountains of western Pennsylvania to the prairies of the Great Plains, communities are shaking off the legacy of three years of recession, or trying to. Some of the damage appears to be permanent.

"Everything is not rosy by any means, but we're having a strong economic recovery in the region," says Nina Klarich, an economist with the First National Bank of Chicago. "The numbers are finally starting to show up."

Nevertheless, the region's joy over the recovery is tempered by continuing high unemployment and by anxiety over the next phase of the recovery. That's when two of the region's key sectors, capital investment and agriculture, should take off if the recovery holds, economists say.

The epitaph of Youngtown, Ohio, has been written many times. After a swirl of steel plant closings hit the Mahoning Valley in the late 1970s like a tornado, even some local boosters thought the area was on its way to becoming a Western ghost town.

Those who would have buried the town would marvel at its resilience now. New home sales began to pick up in the first quarter and by midyear they had registered an improvement of 45 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. "We've just had a terrific July and August," said Stanley Malkoff, co-owner of Homes by Stanjim.

The nationwide recovery in automobile sales has been the savior of the Mahoning Valley. General Motors' Lordstown assembly plant, the showcase of the industry when it was built in the late 1960s, is turning out Pontiac Sunbirds and Chevrolet Cavaliers full tilt. More than 8,700 employees are at work, 3,400 of them recalled since March.

Higher employment is the stuff that the Youngstown housing recovery is made of. "We're seeing a lot of younger professional people, electrical engineers, who have been on the job for five or six years," Mr. Malkoff said. "They feel a lot more secure now that they see people coming back to work."

Low-interest loans, provided by the state, are also enticing buyers into the market.

The recession was tough on Buchanan, Michigan, and the recovery is not likely to begin to improve things until the beginning of next year. That is when four small companies with a total of 200 jobs, lured by tax abatements and other inducements, are scheduled to move into the town's abandoned factories. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate is about 18 percent.

Eight decades ago Buchanan became a corporate-headquarters town and a center for manufacturing jobs when the city fathers offered free rent and cheap power to lure from Chicago the small company that later became Clark Equipment Co.

It is a town of 5,136 that once harbored 3,000 jobs at its Clark plants. The last 600 were lost over the past year after Clark, a maker of forklifts, axles and construction equipment, decided to close its three turn-of-the century plants in Michigan.

The adjustment has been rough on the residents of Buchanan. "Clark was a good place to work. They paid you good. The people were nice," said Sam Tutson, 55, who migrated from Mississippi 40 years ago to work at Clark. When his job ended in June he decided to retire on a pension of about $11,000 a year — half his pay.

His wife, Jean, worked at Clark for almost 10 years, the last few as a production supervisor. She was let go in March 1982, a few months before she became eligible for early retirement. Now she is an inspector at a maker of mobile homes.

She is dissatisfied with the working conditions and the pay of $5.75 an hour. Complaints that only low-paying jobs are available are common througout the region. It is the big gripe about the companies taking over the Clark factories.

The structural change in the Middle West, which is sending many of the region's plants to Mexico and the Sunbelt, has convinced workers and public officials that now is the time to plan for the era of advanced technology.

Several companies in the region — such as Cincinnati Milacron, Westinghouse and Nordson — are getting deeply involved in robotics and computer equipment, expecting the transformation to high-tech factories to accelerate if the recovery proves durable. But high-tech means problems for much of the region's labor force.

Take the case of Ronald Bricker, 40. He was a steelworker, unemployed at the time, who sat quietly last April in a Pittsburgh computer classroom while President Ronald Reagan delivered a homily about retraining for tomorrow's jobs. After the lecture, he stepped toward the president and asked for help in finding work.

"I did it to dramatize the situation of people like me," Mr. Bricker said. "I never thought it would get so bad. I really got scared when I was standing in the unemployment line and there were people there in their 50s."

The White House found Mr. Bricker an entry-level job as a computer repairman for Radio Shack. Three months later he had quit because his pay of $6.50 an hour was only half what he made at Ryerson, a marketing and distribution subsidiary of Inland Steel, and the new job yielded less take-home pay than the $198 he collected in unemployment compensation.

"The two months I was there we fell farther behind," he said. "While I was waiting for my future we were losing everything else."

Courtois Surrenders to Face U.S. Insider-Trading Charges

By Robert J. Cole
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After two and a half years as a fugitive, Edmond Jacques Courtois Jr., a former executive of the Wall Street firm Morgan Stanley & Co., has been arraigned in U.S. District Court in Manhattan after he surrendered to face charges that he participated in a fraudulent scheme to buy stock using inside information about pending takeovers.

Judge Mary Johnson Lowe set bail Friday for the one-time investment banker at $1 million. No date was set for his trial.

David W. Denton, an assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the case, said Mr. Courtois, 35, was released on a personal recognizance bond signed by three members of the Courtois family and secured by $100,000 cash and a Florida apartment valued at $500,000.

Mr. Denton said Mr. Courtois, who was reported last year to be living in Bogota, was found in Montreal by Canadian officials and surrendered after an agreement was worked out between his Manhattan attorney and U.S. and Canadian officials.

Mr. Courtois's father, a well-known Montreal lawyer, was on the boards of more than a dozen leading Canadian companies. Mr. Courtois was graduated from Lower Canada College, an elite prep school in Montreal, and from Oxford University and the Harvard Business School before joining Morgan Stanley in 1972.

Within five years, in recognition of his rapid progress in the firm, Mr. Courtois had become a vice president. He left Morgan Stanley in 1979 to supervise his own investments. In February 1981 he was indicted by a federal grand jury on insider trading charges.

The 27-count indictment charged Mr. Courtois and an associate, Andrian Antoniu, with disclosing inside information about takeovers they were working on to three other persons who used secret bank accounts outside the country to buy stock in a number of companies from 1973 through 1978. The indictment charged that the five men shared hundreds of thousands of dollars in profits.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sep. 2, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
•Amsterdam	2.819	4.508	111.795 *	37.12 *	0.1872	—	5.564 *	137.94 *	31.12 *
•Brussels(a)	54.43	81.13	20.1075	6.6795	3.373 *	17.9886	—	24.813	5.60
•Frankfurt	2.697	4.032	—	33.21 *	1.675 *	89.24 *	4.972 *	123.33 *	27.77 *
•London (b)	1.4963	—	4.029	12.1213	2.402.88	4.9525	81.01	3.3645	14.5263
•Milan	1,611.70	2,406.10	596.60	198.13	—	533.37	29.658	795.81	165.89
•New York	—	1.4958	0.3719	0.1235	0.0623 *	0.3322	0.0185	0.4587	0.1031
•Paris	8.135	12.15	301.00 *	—	5.0475 *	269.24 *	14.97 *	371.35 *	83.48 *
•Zurich	2.1822	3.2623	81.03 *	26.875 *	0.1356	72.235 *	4.0203 *	—	22.495 *
*1 ECU	0.8436	0.5648	2.2788	6.86	1.359.34	2.5478	45.824	1.8479	8.1953
*1 SDR	1.84522	0.699518	2.82241	8.50286	1.684.67	3.1555	56.7816	2.288	10.1564

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.876	Australian $	1.1416	0.0169	Israeli shekel	59.125	0.4457	Singapore $	2.1405
0.0527	Austrian schilling	18.975	0.0041	Japanese yen	244.425	0.0064	S. African rand	1.1282
0.0183	Belgian fin. franc	54.555	N.A.	Kuwaiti dinar	—	0.0013	S. Korean won	791.70
0.8112	Canadian $	1.2328	0.4242	Malay. ringgit	2.3575	0.0065	Span. peseta	152.75
0.1431	Danish krone	9.7025	0.1332	Norw. krone	7.5025	0.1261	Swed. krona	7.9275
0.1736	Finnish mark	5.761	0.0751	Phil. peso	13.3156	0.0249	Taiwan $	40.15
0.0105	Greek drachma	95.575	0.008	Port. escudo	124.588	0.0422	Thai baht	23.148
0.1314	Hong Kong $	7.6125	0.2873	Saudi riyal	3.481	N.A.	U.A.E. dirham	—
1.1445	Irish £	0.8737						

$ Sterling: 1.2808 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000
N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available

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Financial Highlights

(in millions of Flux)	March 31, 1983	March 31, 1982	in %
Balance sheet total	164,433	149,454	+10.0
Loans	50,647	46,585	+ 8.7
Securities	10,804	12,166	−11.2
Customer deposits	93,742	89,738	+ 4.5
Bank deposits	50,410	41,144	+22.5
Capital, borrowed capital, reserves and provisions*	9,273	7,067	+31.2
Net profit	420	368	+14.1

*after distribution of profit

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise, associated with Kredietbank N.V., has representative offices in Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, the United Kingdom and Venezuela.
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The annual report is available in English, French or German on request addressed directly to our principal office.

An itemized balance sheet and profit and loss account have been published in the "Mémorial-Recueil Special des Sociétés et Associations" of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

R C Luxembourg B6395

International Bond Prices — Week of September 2

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Amt	Security	Str/ Conv	Issue Pr.	Mid Pr.	Yield
crs 75	Parm Credit Corp 12 1/4 % 1990 Sep	$	100	98 1/2	12.57
$ 51	Electrowatt Fin 5 % 1998 Jun	C	100	100 1/4	
130	Cigna Overseas Fin 12 3/8 % 1993 Aug	$	100	100	12.37
149	Schering Intl Co/w 47/8 % 1990 Aug	$	100	98 1/2	7.15
149	Schering Intl Ex/w 4 7/8 % 1990 Aug	$	100	74 1/2	12.46
crs 40	Xerox Canada 12 % 1988 Sep	$	100	97 3/4	12.42
$ 100	World Bank 11 1/4 % 1988 Aug	$	99 3/4	97 1/2	11.93
180	World Bank 11 1/8 % 1988 Aug	$	99 1/2	97	11.34
$ 150	Morgan Je Capital 13 3/8 % 1990 Aug	$	100	97 3/4	11.85
dm 100	Int Standard Elect 7 3/4 % 1993 Aug	$	100	98 1/4	8.00
$ 150	World Bank 11 1/2 % 1990 Aug	$	99 3/4	97	12.15
dm 100	Long Term Credit Bk 8 % 1990 Aug	$	100	98 1/2	8.20
150	Sweden 11 1/4 % 1993 Aug	$	95	93	12.49
dm 100	Avon Intl Fin 7 1/2 % 1993 Feb	$	100	97 1/2	7.88
dm 100	Sumitomo Finance 8 % 1993 Aug	$	100	98	8.35
crs 60	Norcos Energy Res 12 3/4 % 1993 Aug	$	99 1/4	93 3/4	13.93
$ 75	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel 11 7/8 % 1990 Aug	$	99 1/2	98 1/2	12.20
dm 150	Credit Foncier France 8 1/4 % 1990 Jul	$	99 1/2	99 3/4	8.29
$ 50	Yamaichi Securities 5 % 1998 Sep	C	100	93	
dm 100	Eurofima 7 1/2 % 1990 Jul	$	99 1/2	99 1/4	7.64
ecu 50	Caisse Nat Energie 11 3/4 % 1990 Jul	$	100	100 3/4	11.63
$ 40	Barnett Overs 15.24 7 1/4 % 1998 Aug	C	100	102	
crs 50	Quebec Prov 12 % 1993 Jul	$	100	98	12.35
$ 50	Jusco Co Ltd Co/w	$	100	100	7.59
$ 250	Elec Europe Econom Com 11 % 1987 Jul	$	100	97 1/2	11.82
$ 200	Philips Gloeil Co/w 4 3/4 % 1990 Jul	$	100	91 1/2	8.40
$ 200	Philips Gloeil Ex/w 6 3/4 % 1990 Jul	$	100	75	12.23
nkr 100	Nordic Investment Bk 12 1/2 % 1990 Jul	$	100	99	12.72
ecu 80	Eec Europe Econom Com 11 1/8 % 1987 Jul	$	100 1/4	101 1/4	10.72

STRAIGHT BONDS
All Currencies Except DM

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Yield Life	Curr
	AUSTRALIA						
$ 100	Australia	7 1/2	'84 Sep	96 1/2	11.39		7.77
$ 125	Australia	8 3/4	'86 Jun	97 1/2	11.23		8.53
$ 25	Australia	5 1/2	'85 May	93	10.18	12.89	5.91
$ 25	Australia	5 3/4	'85 Nov	89	11.43	14.46	6.46
$ 50	Australia	8 3/4	'86 Jun	94	11.25		9.31
$ 150	Australia	11 7/8	'86 Nov	98	10.04		11.85
$ 60	Australia	8 3/4	'91 Oct	91 1/2	10.32	11.38	9.56
$ 150	Australia	8 1/4	'92 Sep	83 1/4	11.25	12.93	9.91
$ 75	Australia	9 1/8	'93 Jan	81	12.00	13.06	11.27
$ 25	Alcan Australia Ltd	8 1/2	'87 Feb	89	11.25		8.76
$ 80	Alcoa Australia Ltd	12	'89 Jan	98 1/2	12.45		12.18
$ 50	Alcoa Australia Ltd	16	'89 Jan	107 1/2	13.96		14.88
sfr 60	Copenhagen City	10	'89 Jan	99 1/2	10.08		11.17
$ 30	Alcoa Australia Ltd	13 1/2	'91 Apr	102	13.07		13.24
$ 48	Australian Mining	9 1/4	'92 Jun	85 1/2	11.94	12.47	10.82
$ 30	Australian Res Dev Bk	12	'83 Nov	99 1/2	12.14		12.66
$ 50	Australian Res Dev Bk	5 5/8	'84 Nov	96	11.39		9.85
$ 30	Australian Res Dev Bk	13	'85 Mar	100 3/4	12.64		12.90
$ 100	Australian Res Dev Bk	13 1/2	'87 Apr	101 1/4	13.05		13.33
$ 35	Australswiss	8	'87 Jul	93 1/2	10.08	11.24	8.56
$ 125	Bougainville Copper	8 3/4	'84 Mar	97 1/2	12.88	12.82	8.97
$ 30	Broken Hill Propr Co	8	'85 Apr	94	12.39		8.51
$ 50	Broken Hill Propr Co	8 1/4	'89 Apr	84 1/2	12.15	12.29	9.76
$ 150	Broken Hill Propr Co	14 3/4	'89 May	107 1/4	12.91		13.75
$ 100	Broken Hill Propr Co	12	'90 Jan	98 1/4	12.24		12.40
$ 20	Broken Hill Propr Co	10	'90 May	89 1/2	12.36	14.00	11.17
$ 28	Comalco Inv Europe	9 1/2	'85 Nov	96 1/2	11.36	12.47	9.84
$ 40	Comalco Inv Europe	10 1/4	'91 Jul	89	12.48	13.18	11.52
$ 25	Comalco Limited	8	'87 Mar	91	11.25	12.12	10.01
$ 75	C S R Ltd	16	'89 Jul	109 1/2	13.59		14.61
$ 40	Hamersley Holdings	8 1/2	'84 Jan	98	14.86	14.97	8.67
$ 40	Hamersley Holdings	8 1/2	'85 Jan	95 1/2	12.11	12.81	9.37
$ 20	Hamersley Iron Fin	9 1/2	'85 Sep	95 1/2	12.10	14.13	9.95
$ 20	Hamersley Iron Fin	9	'86 May	94	11.66	12.81	9.57
$ 25	Hamersley Iron Fin	8	'87 Nov	87	12.02	14.49	9.20
$ 34	K Mart Finance Ltd	8	'87 Jan	90	11.50	13.44	9.39
$ 22	K Mart Properties	7 3/4	'84 Dec	97	10.39	10.96	7.99
$ 25	Mount Isa Finance	8 3/4	'86 Nov	91 1/2	12.02	13.84	9.56
$ 50	Nat Comm Bank Austr	11 1/4	'90 Apr	90 1/2	13.46		12.43
$ 100	New South Wales	11 3/8	'90 Jul	97 1/4	12.65		12.07
$ 30	Queensland Alumina	8 1/2	'86 Mar	92 1/2	12.86	14.22	9.19
$ 25	Queensland Alumina	8 1/4	'87 Apr	89 1/2	11.93	13.45	9.22
$ 28	Tnl Overseas Finance	9	'87 Aug	86	13.70	15.63	10.47
$ 50	Western Mining Corp	15 1/2	'88 Dec	98 1/2	15.70		15.97
$ 50	Western Mining Corp	9	'92 Oct	82 1/2	12.23	12.67	10.91
$ 100	Westpac Intl Finance	11	'90 May	89 1/2	13.42		12.29
	AUSTRIA						
$ 18	Austria	6	'84 Jan	98 1/2	9.74	9.73	6.89
$ 150	Austria	15 1/2	'88 Mar	118 3/4	12.33		14.00
$ 50	Austria	8 3/4	'90 Aug	87	11.51	11.70	10.86
$ 50	Austria	8 5/8	'92 Jul	82	11.97	13.02	10.52
$ 12	Alpine Montan	5 3/4	'88 Jun	89	12.88	12.37	11.39
$ 150	Austrian Control Bk	18	'85 Jul	97 1/2	11.52		12.46
H 400	Austrian Control Bk	14	'86 Feb	101	13.50		13.86
crs 63	Austrian Control Bk	16 1/4	'88 Jun	110	14.25		14.77
$ 100	Austrian Control Bk	11	'89 Jul	94 1/4	11.26		11.77
$ 15	Austrian Electricity	6 5/8	'86 Jul	98	7.42	7.81	6.76
$ 75	Creditanst Bankver	15 1/2	'90 Jul	108	13.67		14.25
$ 50	Genossen Zentralbank	11 1/2	'90 Apr	98	12.87		12.25
$ 50	Genossen Sachsenbank	15 1/4	'90 Sep	105 1/2	13.44		14.37
$ 30	Tourmaulobahn Ag	8 1/4	'87 Mar	92 1/2	10.86	11.47	9.72
$ 30	Trans Austria Gasline	7 1/2	'88 Jun	93 1/2	9.34	10.32	8.02
$ 47	Vienna City	12 1/4	'92 Oct	96	13.00		12.74
	BELGIUM						
$ 100	Genfinance	11 1/4	'90 Jan	91	13.39		12.36
$ 75	Mafina Bv w/w	4 1/2	'88 Jul	73	12.03	19.45	6.16
H 125	Solvay	9 3/4	'87 Apr	89 1/2	13.59		10.89
	CANADA						
$ 750	Canada	14 3/8	'87 Jun	108	11.70		13.21
$ 50	Abitibi-Price Inc	15 3/4	'91 Dec	107 1/2	14.18		14.65
$ 50	Aluminum Comp Canada	9 1/2	'88 Apr	91 1/4	11.34	12.45	10.38
crs 25	American Hospitol	8 3/4	'84 Oct	96	12.69		9.11
$ 30	Assiniaine Company	11 1/4	'85 Jan	96 1/2	14.14		11.66
crs 50	Avco Financial	10 1/4	'86 May	90	13.64		11.80
crs 10	Bank Of Brit Columbia	10 1/4	'89 May	88 1/2	13.18		11.59
$ 100	Bank Of Montreal	14 1/4	'86 May	105	13.57		13.80
$ 100	Bank Of Montreal	14 1/2	'87 Mar	106	13.44		13.66
crs 75	Bank Of Montreal	16 3/4	'88 Mar	113	14.73		14.96
$ 150	Bank Of Montreal	16 1/4	'91 Dec	111	14.46		14.61
$ 25	Bank Of Nova Scotia	15 1/2	'86 Jun	107 1/2	12.24		14.42
crs 50	Bankmont Realty Co	12 3/4	'88 Sep	94 1/2	12.88		12.81
$ 40	Bell Canada	9 3/4	'86 Jul	93	11.28		9.31
crs 60	Bell Canada	10 3/4	'86 Oct	101 1/2	10.17		10.59
$ 100	Bell Canada	7 3/4	'87 May	90	11.14		8.61
crs 100	Bell Canada	16	'89 Jun	109 1/2	13.57		14.61
$ 50	Bm-Rt Ltd	13 1/4	'85 May	101	13.57		13.12
$ 28	Brascan Intl Bv	8 1/4	'87 Oct	82 1/2	14.02	16.80	10.80
$ 75	Brit Columbia Hydro	7 3/4	'85 May	94 1/2	11.39		8.26
$ 200	Brit Columbia Hydro	10 1/4	'87 Mar	98 1/2	10.47		10.62
$ 100	Brit Columbia Hydro	16 1/4	'88 Oct	112 1/4	12.92		14.48
$ 200	Brit Columbia Hydro	14 3/4	'89 May	109 1/2	12.37		13.47
$ 100	Brit Columbia Hydro	15 1/4	'92 Jul	113 1/4	12.71		13.42
crs 35	Brit Columbia Mun Fin	9	'85 Jan	93 1/2	13.28		9.43
$ 54	Brit Columbia Mun Fin	17	'85 Oct	109	12.13		15.60
crs 25	Brit Columbia Mun Fin	13 3/4	'93 Jan	93 1/4	12.96		12.69
crs 24	Brit Columbia Mun Fin	18 1/4	'93 May	91 1/2	11.42		11.50
$ 150	Canadair	12 1/2	'87 Mar	101 1/2	12.30		14.44
$ 175	Canadair	12 1/2	'89 Nov	101 3/4	12.09		12.42
$ 185	Canadian Imperial Bk	14 1/2	'84 Mar	101 1/4	12.14		14.32
crs 50	Canadian Imperial Bk	13 1/2	'85 May	101 1/2	12.49		13.38
crs 60	Canadian Imperial Bk	11 1/2	'85 Jul	99 1/2	11.83		11.56
$ 75	Canadian Imperial Bk	13 1/4	'86 Jul	106 1/2	12.45		12.32
$ 100	Canadian Imperial Bk	16	'87 Mar	109	12.75		14.68
crs 50	Canadian Imperial Bk	16 1/2	'87 Jun	110 1/2	12.88		14.93
crs 75	Canadian Imperial Bk	15 3/4	'89 Jan	107 1/4	13.72		14.49
$ 75	Canadian Imperial Bk	15	'90 May	102 1/4	13.76		11.92
$ 100	Canadian Imperial Bk	14 3/4	'91 Oct	115	13.63		14.57
$ 85	Canadian Nat Railway	8 3/8	'86 Nov	90 3/4	11.93		9.23
crs 60	Canadian Nat Railway	8 7/8	'87 Nov	90	11.23		9.54
$ 100	Canadian Nat Railway	14 5/8	'91 Dec	108 1/4	12.96		13.51
crs 50	Canadian Pacific	16 3/8	'89 Apr	112 1/2	13.15		14.56
$ 50	Canadian Pacific	9 3/4	'89 May	98 1/2	12.33	12.24	10.77
crs 75	Canadian Pacific	11 7/8	'90 May	98 1/2	12.11		12.13
$ 75	Canadian Pacific	14 5/8	'92 Jun	108 1/4	13.01		14.07
$ 40	Canad Pacif (Bermuda)	8 1/4	'84 Jul	96 1/2	12.82	12.82	8.55
crs 25	Canadian Utilities	17	'87 Aug	112 3/4	12.57		14.08
crs 50	Canadian Utilities	17	'88 Dec	113 1/2	13.34		14.33
$ 50	Canadian Wheat Board	11 1/4	'90 Dec	96	12.09		11.72
$ 60	Consolidated-Bathurst	17 1/2	'88 May	110 1/2	14.55	14.25	15.84
$ 25	Consolidated-Bathurst	9	'92 Oct	86 1/2	11.98	13.98	11.46
crs 30	Cr Fonc France-Canad	10 3/8	'84 Sep	97 1/2	13.02		10.44
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	13 1/2	'82 May	93 1/2	14.85		14.44
$ 50	Dome Petroleum Ltd	10	'84 Jul	73 1/2	15.02	14.06	13.61
$ 100	Dominion Bridge	10 1/4	'84 Jan	99	10.25		10.36
$ 25	Dominion Bridge	9	'86 Jun	89 1/2	11.65		10.06
$ 65	Du Pont Canada Inc	13 1/2	'91 Feb	100 1/2	13.75		13.94
$ 50	Edmonton Nuclear	13 1/4	'86 Mar	102 3/4	11.96		13.35
$ 100	Export Development Corp	11 3/8	'83 Jul	99 1/4	10.84		9.52
crs 50	Export Development Corp	10	'84 May	99 1/4	11.14		10.08
$ 150	Export Development Corp	9 3/4	'84 Sep	99	10.05		9.85
$ 150	Export Development Corp	11 1/4	'84 Jun	99 1/2	11.23		9.95
$ 100	Export Development Corp	12 3/4	'87 May	101 3/4	12.14		12.53
$ 100	Export Development Corp	13 1/4	'87 Oct	104	11.98		12.74
$ 100	Export Development Corp	11 3/4	'87 Nov	97 1/2	11.90		11.81
$ 100	Export Development Corp	10 3/4	'88 Jan	94	11.46		11.39
$ 125	Export Development Corp	10	'88 May	91 1/2	11.89		10.70
crs 75	Farm Credit Corp	12 1/4	'90 Sep	98 1/2	12.57		12.44
crs 65	Farm Credit Corp	13 1/4	'91 Mar	100 1/2	13.00		12.96
$ 40	Fed Business Devl Bk	15 3/4	'84 Jun	101 1/2	13.08		15.51
$ 75	Fed Business Devl Bk	12 7/8	'85 May	101	11.58		12.13
$ 50	Fed Business Devl Bk	13 1/4	'85 Nov	101	11.72		12.13
crs 60	Fed Business Devl Bk	11 1/2	'90 Jul	93	11.92		11.72
crs 50	First Canadian Inv	10	'84 May	98 1/2	12.29		10.15
crs 50	Ford Motor Credit	8 1/2	'84 May	97 1/2	12.32		8.72
crs 50	Ford Motor Credit	8 3/4	'87 May	86	12.69		10.17
crs 75	General Foods Ltd	8 1/2	'84 May	97	12.15		8.60
crs 50	General Motors Accept	12	'85 Jun	99 3/4	12.15		12.03
crs 50	General Motors Accept	9 1/2	'86 Feb	96 1/2	10.21	10.50	9.64
crs 75	General Motors Accept	7	'87 Jul	107 1/2	12.13		6.31
crs 30	General Motors Accept	9 3/4	'88 Oct	96	10.78	11.17	10.16
$ 50	Genstar	10	'89 Jun	92 1/2	11.80	12.87	10.81
$ 75	Genstar	17 1/2	'89 Oct	118 1/2	14.82		15.84
$ 50	Genstar	14 3/4	'91 Aug	108 1/2	13.62		13.81
$ 20	Great Lakes Paper	8 3/4	'84 Mar	98 1/2	11.95	11.92	8.88
$ 100	Gulf Canada	14 3/4	'92 Apr	109	12.96		13.61
crs 25	Heller Walter	9 1/2	'84 Jul	97 1/4	12.94		9.77
$ 65	Hiram Walker Ex/w	13 3/4	'84 Sep	103	12.69		15.29
$ 25	Hiram Walker Holding	14 1/4	'86 Apr	108 1/2	10.45		13.13
$ 50	Hiram Walker Holding	14	'86 Jun	108	12.47		14.01
$ 75	Hiram Walker Holding	16	'87 Mar	113	13.37		14.55
$ 25	Home Oil Company Ltd	9 1/2	'86 Jul	91 1/2	13.19	13.27	10.38
crs 60	Hudsons Bay	10 1/2	'89 Apr	89 1/2	13.28	13.77	11.73
$ 75	Hudsons Bay	11 1/2	'90 Jun	91 1/2	13.69		12.71
$ 50	Hudsons Bay	18	'92 Feb	121 1/2	13.37	14.34	12.72
$ 125	Hydro-Quebec	8 1/2	'84 Nov	92 1/2	11.38		9.19
$ 100	Hydro-Quebec	16 1/4	'88 Feb	116	13.21		14.77
crs 50	Hydro-Quebec May	16 1/2	'89 May	111	13.44		14.86
$ 100	Hydro-Quebec	13	'91 Feb	102	12.57		12.75
$ 150	Hydro-Quebec	17 1/4	'91 Oct	119	13.34		14.58
$ 100	Hydro-Quebec	11 1/2	'92 Jun	98 1/2	11.77		11.68
$ 125	Hydro-Quebec	9	'92 Aug	83 1/2	12.02		10.79
$ 100	Hydro-Quebec	11 1/2	'92 Dec	93 1/2	12.71		12.30
$ 50	Hydro-Quebec	9 1/2	'93 Jul	85 1/2	12.05		11.11
$ 75	Hydro-Quebec	10	'93 May	84 1/2	12.34		11.83
$ 68	Ibm Canada Ltd	10 1/2	'85 Jul	99	11.11		10.61
$ 50	Imasco Limited	15 1/2	'89 Jun	109	13.11		14.22
$ 50	Inco Limited	8 1/4	'84 Dec	92 1/2	13.93		8.82
$ 100	Inco Limited	9	'89 Dec	80 1/2	12.62		11.18
crs 50	Interprov Pipe Line	12 1/4	'93 May	95 1/4	13.13		12.84
$ 35	Ise Canadian Finance	9 1/2	'86 May	94 1/2	11.97		10.65
crs 25	Ise Canadian Finance	10	'86 Aug	96 1/2	11.46	11.54	10.24
$ 50	Macmillan Bloedel	9	'92 Feb	80	12.97	13.46	11.25
$ 50	Macmillan Bloedel	9 1/4	'92 Mar	80	12.96	13.52	11.54
$ 15	Manitoba Prov	9 1/4	'85 Apr	99	9.91	10.18	9.34
aud 30	Manitoba Prov	9 1/4	'85 Dec	99 3/4	9.37		9.27
$ 75	Manitoba Prov	9 1/2	'89 Mar	90 1/2	11.89		10.50
$ 100	Manitoba Prov	13 3/4	'89 Sep	105 1/2	12.42		13.03
$ 125	Manitoba Prov	11 3/4	'89 Nov	101 1/2	11.40		11.58
$ 100	Manitoba Prov	16 1/2	'90 Jun	93 3/4	11.86		11.20
$ 75	Massey-Ferguson	9 1/2	'91 Jun	71	16.20		13.38
$ 15	Montreal	9	'85 Feb	97 1/2	10.94	11.94	9.03
$ 57	Montreal	10 1/4	'87 Jul	93	12.59		11.02
crs 40	Montreal	10	'89 Jun	91 1/2	12.09		10.93
crs 50	Montreal	12 1/4	'91 May	97 1/2	12.77		12.56
$ 100	Montreal	15 3/4	'92 Mar	109 1/2	13.82		14.38
$ 30	Montreal Metropol	5 5/8	'85 Feb	92	11.91	15.17	6.11
H 75	Montreal School	7 1/2	'87 Mar	77 3/4	16.06	17.47	9.65
$ 40	Nat Bank Of Canada	12	'88 Oct	116	12.88		14.78
$ 60	New Brunswick Electr	17	'88 Oct	115	12.88		14.78
$ 75	New Brunswick Electr	16 1/4	'89 Mar	112 1/2	12.97		14.44
$ 75	New Brunswick Electr	9 3/4	'94 Mar	83 1/2	12.63	13.50	11.68
$ 50	New Brunswick Prov	8	'84 Jul	97	11.23		8.29
$ 75	New Brunswick Prov	15 1/4	'87 Aug	108 3/4	12.34		14.02
$ 25	Newfoundland Labr Hrd	9 3/4	'86 Mar	91 1/2	12.53		10.43
$ 75	Newfoundland Labr Hrd	17 1/4	'89 Nov	112	14.97		15.48
$ 35	Newfoundland Muni Fin	9 1/4	'88 Sep	87 1/2	12.68		10.57
crs 50	Newfoundland Prov	10 1/4	'85 Dec	97 1/2	11.52		10.51
$ 30	Newfoundland Prov	8 1/2	'86 Mar	91 1/2	12.06	14.22	9.19
$ 50	Newfoundland Prov	9	'89 Feb	84 1/2	13.05		10.69
$ 60	Newfoundland Prov	17 1/4	'89 Oct	113	14.93		15.40
$ 60	Newfoundland Prov	13 1/2	'90 Feb	102 1/2	12.91		13.17
$ 50	Newfoundland Prov	9 1/4	'90 Jun	84 1/2	13.24		10.95
$ 75	Newfoundland Prov	15 1/2	'90 Aug	111	13.04		13.96
$ 50	Newfoundland Prov	16	'94 Mar	85	12.61		11.76
crs 60	Norcen Energy Res	12 3/4	'93 Aug	93 3/4	13.97		13.60
$ 100	Nova An Alberta Corp	16 1/4	'89 Jan	107	14.23		15.19
$ 50	Nova Scotia Power Cor	9 3/4	'89 May	89 1/2	12.37	12.77	10.87

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Yield Life	Curr
f 72	Peugeot Sa	14	'90 Aug	101 3/4	13.60	13.57	13.36
H 100	Pont-A-Mousson S.A.	7 1/2	'87 Apr	87 1/4	11.44	13.78	8.60
$ 40	Ports Autonomes	9	'91 Nov	90 1/2	11.17	12.60	10.17
H 100	Renault	9 3/4	'85 Jul	100 1/4	9.58		9.73
H 200	Renault	7 1/4	'87 Mar	85 3/4	12.34	14.14	8.45
H 100	Rhone-Poulenc	7 1/2	'87 Apr	86	12.61	14.38	8.72
$ 45	Snci	8 1/4	'84 Dec	96 1/2	11.24		8.55
$ 50	Snci	12 3/8	'85 May	100 1/2	12.08		12.31
$ 30	Snci	8 1/2	'85 Jun	92	11.73	13.67	7.07
$ 30	Snci	11 1/2	'89 Nov	96 1/4	12.38		11.95
$ 75	Snci	13	'91 Feb	101	12.78	12.75	12.87
$ 50	Snci	9	'92 Dec	87 1/2	11.20	12.57	10.29
$ 100	Snci	11 1/2	'93 Mar	95 1/4	12.36		12.07
H 130	St-Gobain-Pt-Mousson	9 3/4	'86 May	92 1/4	13.25		10.57
eur 22	Ste Develop Rep Sdr	9 1/4	'85 Dec	100 3/4	8.88	8.65	9.18
f 30	Ste Develop Rep Sdr	15 1/2	'92 Apr	105 1/2	14.36		14.69
f 25	Total Oil Marine	9 1/8	'84 Dec	95 1/2	13.14		9.55
H 150	Total Oil Marine	9 3/8	'87 Mar	89	13.38		10.53
	GERMANY						
$ 75	Basf Finance Europe	11 1/4	'87 Nov	98 1/2	11.71		11.42
$ 150	Basf Finance Europe	9 7/8	'89 Feb	89 1/2	12.59		11.03
$ 165	Basf Overzee Co/w	11	'86 Mar	124 1/2	4.86		8.84
$ 165	Basf Overzee Ex/w	11	'86 Mar	97 1/2	11.73		11.28
f 30	Bayer Transatlantic	7 1/2	'89 May	84 1/2	12.34	14.82	7.25
$ 150	Bayer Intl Fin w/w	10 1/2	'87 Jun	103 1/2	2.78		8.59
$ 150	Bayer Intl Fin Ex/w	10 1/2	'87 Jun	97	11.49		10.82
$ 200	Bayer Intl Fin w/w	7 1/4	'89 Feb	97 1/2	7.82		7.44
$ 200	Bayer Intl Fin Ex/w	7 1/4	'89 Feb	81	12.13		8.95
$ 100	Bayerische Vereinsbk	13 1/4	'89 Oct	105 1/4	12.01		12.59
$ 50	Bmw Overseas Enterpr	10 5/8	'91 May	94 1/2	12.11		11.34
$ 100	Commerzbank Fin	13 1/8	'89 Oct	102	12.64		12.87
$ 100	Commerzbank Fin	11 1/2	'90 Jan	94	12.90		12.22
$ 100	Commerzbank Fin	11	'91 Mar	91 1/2	12.78		12.02
$ 50	Deguss Intl Fin Co/w	8 1/4	'93 May	79 1/4	11.72		8.17
$ 50	Deguss Intl Fin Ex/w	8 1/4	'93 May	79 1/4	11.92		10.41
$ 100	Deutsche Bank Fin	11 3/8	'90 Oct	101 1/2	11.16		11.46
$ 300	Deutsche Bank Fin	14 1/4	'89 Aug	107 1/4	12.49		13.29
$ 200	Deutsche Bank Fin	13 1/2	'89 Sep	104 3/4	12.95		12.89
$ 100	Deutsche Bank Co/w	6 1/4	'91 May	93	7.10		6.53
$ 100	Deutsche Bank Ex/w	6 1/4	'91 May	71 1/4	12.88		8.77
$ 125	Deutsche Bank Lux w/w	4 1/2	'87 Jun	117 1/2			3.83
$ 100	Dresdner Finance	11	'90 Apr	95	12.12		11.58
$ 25	Gutehoffnungshuette	7 3/4	'88 Feb	91	14.30	11.93	8.52
$ 125	Henkel Intl Finance	7 1/2	'84 Oct	94	11.53		7.81
$ 125	Hoechst Finance Ex/w	6 3/4	'89 Jul	79	11.83		8.54
$ 125	Hoechst Finance w/w	6 3/4	'89 Jul	107 1/2	5.24		6.28
$ 125	Hoechst Finance Co/w	8	'93 Feb	107 1/2	4.41		6.57
$ 125	Hoechst Finance Ex/w	8	'93 Feb	77 1/2	11.94		10.22
$ 100	Schering Intl Co/w	6 7/8	'90 Aug	98 1/2	7.15		6.98
$ 100	Schering Intl Ex/w	6 7/8	'90 Aug	74 1/2	12.46		9.23
$ 50	Siemens West Fin	9	'85 Dec	95 1/2	11.23	12.89	9.42
$ 250	Siemens West Fin Co/w	7 3/4	'90 Mar	127 1/2	3.06		6.08
$ 250	Siemens West Fin Ex/w	7 3/4	'90 Mar	82 1/4	11.71		9.42
$ 150	Volkswagen Overseas	7 3/4	'87 May	87 1/2	12.83		8.86
	GREECE						
$ 20	Public Power Corp.	8 1/4	'84 Dec	95	12.57	15.20	8.68

هكذا من الأصل

International Bond Prices — Week of September 2

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel.: 623 1277; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

(Continued from Page 8)

Amt	Security	%	Middle Mat	Price	Ave Mat	Life	Curr
	ICELAND						
dm 25	Iceland	7 1/4	'84 May	101 1/2	4.92	4.91	7.14
dm 50	Iceland	7 3/4	'87 Apr	99 3/4	7.83	7.97	7.77
dm 75	Iceland	9 1/4	'92 Jun	103	8.75		8.98
	INTERNAT INSTITUTIONS; ITALY; JAPAN; LUXEMBOURG; MEXICO; MISCELLANEOUS; NEW ZEALAND; NORWAY; PHILIPPINES; SOUTH AFRICA; SOUTH AMERICA; SPAIN; SWEDEN; SWITZERLAND; UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES AMERICA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld Sh%
	EUROPE; JAPAN; MISCELLANEOUS; UNITED STATES AMERICA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

— HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —

On convertibles having a conversion premium of less than 10%.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld Sh%
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

— Explanation of Symbols —

CNS	Canadian Dollar	SDR	Special Drawing Rights
ECU	European Currency Unit	Y	Yen
EUA	European Unit of Account	LFR	Luxembourg Franc
L	Pound Sterling	SFR	Swiss Franc
DM	Deutsche Mark	FF	French Franc
NMD	Norwegian Kroner - DM		

ZERO-COUPON BONDS

Security	Final Maturity	Original Offerings Amt	Year	Price	Offered Price
Atlantic Richfield zr	4 Feb 1992	$500	1982	25.75	37½
Baker Intl Fin	25 Feb 1992	$225	1982	24.70	34⅞
Beatrice Foods Nv	9 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25.50	37¾
Beneficial O/S	18 Feb 1990	$150	1982	32.70	46⅛
Campbell Soup	21 Apr 1992	$200	1982	27.80	37¾
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Aug 1992	$200	1982	24.80	35¾
Caterpillar Fin Serv	11 Feb 1993	$140	1982	18.94	29½
Citicorp Overseas Ex	18 Aug 1990	$300	1981	44.75	50¾
Citicorp Overseas	11 Feb 1985	$150	1982	65.50	86¼
Dupont Overseas Cap	11 Feb 1998	$300	1982	33.90	46¾
Gaz de France	23 Feb 1992	$150	1982	28.82	37¾
Gaz de France	1 Mar 1994	$150	1982	19.85	32¾
Gmac Overseas Fin	10 Feb 1990	$150	1982	34.80	46
General Electr Cred	17 Feb 1992	$400	1982	26.50	37¾
General Electr Cred	17 Feb 1993	$400	1982	22.80	34½
General Electr Cred	4 Mar 1994	$200	1982	19.25	30⅜
General Electr Cred	4 Mar 1995	$200	1982	17.25	32¾
Gulf Oil	2 Mar 1992	$300	1982	25.82	37⅞
Nordic Investment Bk	15 Dec 1996	$50	1981	51.25	69⅝
Penny JC Global Fin	17 Feb 1994	$200	1982	18.50	29½
Pepsico Capital	25 Jan 1994	$75	1981	67.25	72
Pepsico Capital	4 Feb 1992	$100	1982	24.80	37½
Pepsico Capital	2 Mar 1994	$125	1982	20.25	32⅛
Philip Morris Cred Cap	8 Jun 1994	$200	1982	22.25	29⅝
Reynolds Jr Ov	19 Feb 1992	$400	1982	26.50	36⅞
Sears Overseas	18 Feb 1992	$400	1982	24.72	36⅜
Sears Overseas	27 May 1994	$400	1982	22.52	30
Swedish Exp Credit	20 May 1994	$200	1982	19.28	31⅛
Transamerica Fin Ex	22 Dec 1988	$75	1981	47.45	67¾
Wells Fargo Intl	4 Feb 1990	$125	1982	44.80	55⅞
Xerox Credit Overs	1 Feb 1992	$250	1982	25.50	36¾

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Straight	FRN	Warrant	Conv.	Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
	●			Bangkok Bank	$50	1987	3/16	100	—	Over 6-month Sibor for first 3 years and ¼ over for fourth year. Redeemable at issuer's option in 1986. Floating rate certicates of deposit in denominations of $250,000.
			●	Ferrofluidics	$10-30	1990	zero	99	0.14	Convertible at an expected 0-5% premium.
●				LTCB Japan Fin.	$85	1990	12½	100	12½	Noncallable.
			●	Asics	DM 50	1992	open	100	—	Coupon indicated at 5¾%. Convertible at an expected 5% premium. Terms to be set Sept. 6.
●				S. African Postal Svc.	DM 100	1990	9	open	—	Noncallable. Terms to be set Sept. 9.
●				Hydro-Quebec	CS 50	1993	12¾	100	12¾	First callable in 1991 at 101.
		●		Hydro-Quebec	0.05	1984	—	10	—	Each warrant is exercisable for one year into a $1,000 note of the same bonds at par.
●				Australian Ind. Develop.	Aus$ 30	1988	14	100	14	Noncallable.
●				Bayer Landesbk Int'l	LF250	1988	10½	100	10½	Private placement.
●				European Community	ECU 50	1993	11¼	open	—	First callable at 101 in 1989. Sinking fund to start in 1986 to produce a 6.5-yr average life. Terms to be set Sept. 6.

Rate Swaps Losing Sheen

(Continued from Page 7)

bank paper and the general weakness of the bond market made the prospects bleak.

But Deborah Decotis, a swap specialist at Morgan Stanley, said: "We've all got more creative." She said more complicated swaps were being patched together, involving currency switches and three parties instead of two. That increases the potential for the borrowers to scoop up advantages they could not obtain from their regular credit outlets.

In addition, some specialists contend that not only banks can benefit from switching into floating-rate funds; Levi Strauss, BMW and Nederlandse Gasunie have been involved in swaps on the side usually occupied by banks.

Other bankers question whether many companies struggling to sell widgets will want to complicate their lives by managing floating-rate funds and coordinating the timing of their borrowing with second and third parties.

But swap specialists say there is potential wherever a company lacks access to cheap floating-rate funds. "We've got to start looking a little harder," an American swap expert said.

The Long-Term Credit Bank offer got off to a slow start last week even though it was the only new U.S. dollar issue around. In other sectors:

•The South African department of posts and telecommunications offered 100 million Deutsche marks of seven-year bonds. The lead manager, Berliner Handels- & Frankfurter Bank, said it expected to price the issue at par and set the coupon at 9 percent. Final terms are to be set Sept. 9. On Friday, the bonds were trading at about 99.

•Merrill Lynch launched a 10-year, 12¾-percent issue for Hydro-Quebec totaling 50 million Canadian dollars. The price slumped to about 97.5 Friday. But Hydro-Quebec's warrants giving holders the option to buy into the same series of bonds later surged to about 20 Canadian dollars from the offer price of 10 dollars. Merrill Lynch said it believed Hydro-Quebec was the first company to issue Canadian-dollar Eurobonds with warrants.

•Australian Industry Development Corp., a government-owned body, offered 30 million Australian dollars of 14 percent, five-year bonds at par. The issue, led by Orion Royal Bank, was trading Friday at about 98.75, just inside the selling group concession of 1⅞ percent.

Bank Chief Probed in Argentina

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — A judge is investigating charges that Julio González del Solar, the president of Argentina's central bank, leaked highly valuable insider information to eight banks, five of which are located in the United States.

The federal prosecutor, Alberto Piotti, asked for the investigation, saying that the banks had apparently "benefited" by approximately $200 million from having advance knowledge of the government's actions designed to reduce interest rates on the nation's credit markets.

His information came from numerous news reports quoting unnamed senior officials in the Economics Ministry. Citibank, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Wells Fargo Bank, Manufacturers Hanover Trust and National Republic Bank were the U.S. banks that benefited from the measures, according to the news reports.

Mr. Gonzáles del Solar, the target of sharp criticism for his anti-inflation policies, denied the charges.

The banks also denied having received any tips or having taken any unusual steps to take advantage of a potentially profitable situation.

On Aug. 10, the central bank and the Economics Ministry announced a 12-point program aimed at containing Argentina's 325-percent inflation rate and calming the highly volatile credit markets.

Interest rates had soared to 28 percent a month. The measures imposed a ceiling of 12.5 percent a month in an effort to make loans affordable to the nation's struggling industries.

The senior economics officials quoted in the news reports said the banks responded to the tips by taking out $200 million in seven-day, call-money loans at a monthly interest rate of 26.6 percent.

The news reports said that what made the private banks' action worthwhile was that, under the new measures, the call-money would be rescheduled for repayment over three months at an interest rate of 10.5 percent monthly. The stipulation was included to prevent an abrupt "illiquidity in the system" due to the regulations eliminating the availability of call-money for other than interbank loans, the central bank said.

The news reports said the banks would make at least a $200-million profit. Part of that would come from relending. A larger part would come from the high inflation rate. The loans from the central bank were in pesos, the value of which in dollars would be much less by the time they were paid back to the Central Bank in three months.

U.S. Reports Fall In Oil Reserves

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. oil reserves declined by 5.3 percent in 1982, ending two years of relative stability and resuming a downward trend of previous years, the Department of Energy reports.

The department estimated in a report released Friday that proven reserves of oil as of Dec. 31, 1982, totaled 27.9 billion barrels, down from the 29.4 billion barrels the year before. Proven reserves are those expected to be found and produced under existing economic and operating conditions.

Quebec Caisse Buys Shares

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Caisse de Dépôt et du Quebec, an agency of the Quebec provincial government, reported to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on Friday that it has acquired 3,606,984 shares, or 5.1 percent, of Hiram Walker Resources Ltd. It said the shares were an investment.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

MGM-UA Sues Munich's Taurus-Film Charging TV-Distribution Price Fix

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — MGM-UA Entertainment Co. has sued a major European film distributing company, seeking almost $1 billion in damages for alleged antitrust violations.

The suit, filed Friday in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles, accused Taurus-Film of Munich; its chief executive, Leo Kirch; and its U.S. business agent, the Los Angeles attorney Milton A. Rudin, of conspiring to restrain trade and fix prices in television distribution of American films and programs in German-speaking countries.

The suit also accused Taurus, Mr. Kirch and Mr. Rudin of interfering with a business relationship between MGM and Degeto Film, the buying arm of a West German television network, by causing Degeto to pull out of a distribution arrangement with MGM.

Continental Air Said to Ask Pay Cut

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Continental Airlines Inc., the eighth-largest U.S. air carrier, struggling to reduce labor expenses and curb mounting losses, has asked its pilots to accept a 27-percent cut in pay and reduced retirement benefits, according to sources close to the situation.

At a meeting Wednesday in Houston, key company officials gave pilots' representatives until Sept. 15 to respond to the proposal, which would also require each pilot to fly 16 more hours a month, the sources said Friday. They said that change would result in the layoff of 340 of Continental's 1,400 active pilots.

"We won't concede to this damn thing," said one Continental pilot. "A few months ago, Continental pilots already agreed to pass up pay raises amounting to 20 percent of our pay."

UAW to Reopen Talks With Chrysler

DETROIT (Combined Dispatches) — The president of the United Auto Workers union, Owen Bieber, has moved to reopen contract negotiations with Chrysler Corp. after having been told by Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, that the company would make a new proposal acceptable to Chrysler workers.

Mr. Bieber said Friday that he had asked the union's Canadian and U.S. negotiating committees to meet with company negotiators as soon as possible. A UAW spokesman said that the Canadians might meet as early as Saturday but that the U.S. negotiators likely would not meet until Monday. Talks between the two sides broke off July 27.

Meanwhile, the trade publication Ward's Automotive Reports said Chrysler and its Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors Corp., were discussing U.S. production of a Mitsubishi-designed minicar by 1986. A Chrysler official confirmed that Mitsubishi was studying such a project.

More Banks Seen in Nigeria Package

LONDON (Reuters) — A further 30 to 35 banks are expected to refinance Nigerian trade debt arrears of about $500 million this month, expanding a $1.4-billion refinancing program agreed upon in July, according to banking sources.

Terms will be identical to those on the earlier accord, signed by 25 banks, the sources said Friday. The original estimate for refinanced arrears from confirmed letters of credit was $1.6 billion.

SG Warburg and Co. is arranging the additional refinancing, with Barclays Bank International as agent. The transaction effectively turns the arrears into a three-year loan, with principal repayments delayed until January 1984.

Spotlight Cable May Be Dissolved

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — The four large cable television operators that own Spotlight, the fifth-largest U.S. pay-TV service, are considering dissolving the venture and shifting its subscribers to other services.

Although no decision is expected before a mid-September meeting of the partners, "I would say that the outlook is not favorable for continuing," said Kenneth L. Bagwell, cable division president of Storer Communications Inc. of Miami.

Spotlight was started in May 1981 by the Los Angeles-based Times Mirror Co. In December 1981, Cox Cable Communications Inc., Tele-Communications Inc. and Storer joined the venture.

Hearing Set on Sale of Manville Unit

DENVER (AP) — A U.S. bankruptcy judge in New York has scheduled a Sept. 13 hearing on Manville Corp.'s proposed sale of Johns-Manville Canada Inc. for $117 million to a group headed by Peter D. Kyle, chairman and chief executive officer of Johns-Manville Canada.

A spokesman for the Denver-based asbestos and building supplies manufacturer said the judge must approve the sale of the company, which owns the Jeffrey asbestos mine in Quebec.

On Aug. 26, 1982, Manville filed for protection from its creditors. Under U.S. bankruptcy law, all Manville transactions must be approved by the court.

Stromberg-Carlson, Mitsubishi Deal

LONDON (Reuters) — Plessey PLC said its Stromberg-Carlson Corp. subsidiary and Mitsubishi International Corp. have agreed in principle to form a joint venture to market cellular mobile telephone systems in the United States.

The venture's cellular system, Astromet, will use Stromberg-Carlson's digital switching technology and Mitsubishi's radio frequency equipment, mobile telephone transceiver and data links, Plessey said Friday. Mitsubishi International is the U.S. subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Corp.

Amt	Security	Middle Price	Conv. Period	Conv.Pr p/Sh	Conv. Prem.	Curr. Yld Sh%
$50	Morgan Jp Overs 19.14 4 1/4 % 1987 Jun	131	15 Jun 73 maturity	$52 1/4	2.57-	5.27
$7	National Can 53.48 5 3/8 % 1987 Dec	121	1 Jan 69 maturity	$18 5/7	4.66-	4.21
$50	Nicor Overs Fin 27.29 10 3/4 % 1995 May	187	1 Dec 80 maturity	$36 1/2	25.98	9.81
$80	Northern Telecom 41.18 7 % 1997 Dec	158	1 Dec 82 maturity	$24 1/3	1.18-	.85
$50	Northern Telecom 13.71 7 % 1998 Mar	128	9 May 83 maturity	$29 2/3	2.32-	.85
$40	Northwest Intl 41.24 9 % 1996 Jul	125	15 Jul 81 maturity	$24 1/4	.63-	4.59
$25	Owens Illinois 36.86 4 1/2 % 1987 Jul	118	1 Feb 73 maturity	$27 1/8	6.21-	3.52
$30	Pan American 16.86 5 1/4 % 1988 Sep	76 1/2	1 May 69 maturity	$13	32.60	
$22	Pengo Finance 31.01 8 1/2 % 1995 Dec	38	1 Dec 80 maturity	$32 1/4	251.82	.73
$25	Penney Jc Europ 18.67 6 % 1989 Dec	101 1/2	1 Jul 78 maturity	$53 5/9	.03-	3.97
$30	Penney Jc Inter 12.19 4 1/2 % 1987 Aug	84 1/2	1 Aug 73 maturity	$82	27.43	3.97
$75	Pepsico Capital 26.32 8 % 1996 Apr	105	1 Apr 81 maturity	$38	16.92	4.75
$10	Planning Resear 20.00 6 1/2 % 1984 Dec	88 1/2	15 Jul 70 maturity	$50	152.86	
$10	Ramada Capital 64.23		15 Jul 72			
	6 1/4 % 1986 Nov	92 1/2	maturity	$15 4/7	45.86	
$50	Rca Intern 18.18 5 % 1988 Feb	82	1 May 69 maturity	$55	64.75	3.29
$60	Reading Bates 27.78 8 % 1995 Dec	82	3 Mar 81 maturity	$36	71.13	4.64
$50	Revlon Incorp 25.16 4 3/4 % 1987 Apr	93	2 Jan 73 maturity	$39 3/4	16.43	5.80
$50	Reynolds Metals 22.89 5 % 1988 Jun	94	31 Mar 69 maturity	$42 2/3	9.46	2.67
$12	Saxon Industrie 66.67 5 3/4 % 1987 Oct	29	30 Apr 73 maturity	$15	117.50	
$15	Scm Overseas 22.06 5 1/4 % 1989 Mar	91	1 Jan 70 maturity	$45 1/3	24.54	6.84
$15	Searle Intern 54.55 4 3/4 % 1988 May	284	1 Jan 69 maturity	$18 1/3	4.25-	.96
$50	South Calif Edi 30.89 12 1/2 % 1997 Aug	117 1/2	1 Aug 82 maturity	$32 3/8	1.10	9.36
$30	Southland Corp 45.16 5 % 1987 Jul	188	1 Feb 73 maturity	$22 1/7	5.92-	2.62
$35	Southwest Airl 20.89 6 3/4 % 1998 Jul	85 1/2	1 Jul 83 maturity	$47 7/8	18.65	.46
$15	Spectra-Physics 23.39 8 % 1994 Dec	98	15 Dec 79 maturity	$42 3/4	42.82	
$60	Sperry Rand 19.42 4 1/4 % 1988 Feb	98	15 Mar 74 maturity	$51 1/2	12.16	4.27
$50	Squibb Intern 17.54 4 1/4 % 1987 Jan	96 1/2	15 May 73 maturity	$57	18.61	2.72
$75	Texaco (Europe) 22.60 4 1/2 % 1988 Jul	90 1/2	15 Apr 69 maturity	$44 1/4	7.15	8.03
$25	Texas Intl Airl 68.97 7 1/2 % 1993 Aug	76	15 Apr 79 maturity	$14 1/2	54.67	2.25
$7	Thermo Electron 34.16 7 % 1984 Jul	97	15 Jan 70 maturity	$29 2/7	4.91-	
$30	Tipco Finance 33.13 8 1/4 % 1996 Mar	95	1 Mar 81 maturity	$30 1/6	263.91	
$50	Tosco Intl Fin 26.76 8 % 1995 Oct	60 1/2	1 Apr 81 18 Oct 95	$37 3/8	105.56	
$50	Transco Intl 14.71 8 3/4 % 1995 Dec	88	1 Dec 80 maturity	$68	40.39	3.72
$20	Tricorp Oil Gas 32.00 8 1/2 % 1995 Sep	74	30 Sep 80 maturity	$31 1/4	56.78	.68
$10	Trw Intern 19.86 5 % 1988 Feb	122	1 Feb 69 maturity	$52 1/2	6.33-	3.80
$25	Tyco Intern 32.57 5 % 1984 Mar	94 1/2	1 Nov 69 maturity	$30 3/4	31.34	3.16
$20	Varco Intl Fin 32.79 8 1/2 % 1996 Mar	61 1/2	1 Mar 81 maturity	$30 1/2	120.68	
$40	Warner Lambert 28.80 4 1/2 % 1987 Apr	85 1/2	1 Apr 73 maturity	$48	46.57	5.00
$30	Warner Lambert 16.26 4 1/4 % 1988 Apr	75 1/2	1 Apr 76 maturity	$61 1/2	65.83	5.08
$20	Warner Lambert 34.48 4 1/2 % 1988 Aug	92	1 May 69 maturity	$29	4.71-	5.00
$75	Xerox Corp 6.76 5 % 1988 Dec	75	1 Jan 75 maturity	$148	149.44	6.74

Investments invited for new European production of a well-known
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Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Prices	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
430	10.50-12.50	—	—
450	4.50- 6.00	14.50-16.50	26.50-29.50
470	3.00- 4.00	9.50-11.00	19.00-22.00
490	1.75- 2.75	7.50- 9.00	13.00-15.50
510	0.75- 1.75	3.50- 5.00	—

Gold: 417.00-417.75
Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 310251 - Telex 28305

Viking Resources International N.V.
N.A.V. as at 31-8-83
$56.14
INFORMATION:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)-Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low, and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission.
Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
A				
AEC	10	8½	7½	7¾ — ¾
AIA	1990	11¾	10	11¼ +1½
AMCbl	164	8¾	8¾	8¾
AMC En	295	12¾	12¼	12¼ — ½
AMFI	14	14	14	14
AT&E	230	12¾	12	12 — ⅜
ATE En	374	5¾	5	5½ — ¼
AarnR s	175	17½	17	17 — ½
Abrams	320	3⅛	2½	2½ — ⅜
AcLosRes	22	5⅝	5¾	5¾ — ⅛
AccelrtN .05e	5	11¼	11	10½ 11 + ¼
Acuray .16	.9	554	17½	17⅜ 17½ + ⅛
Acetos	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
ACMAT	112	15	13¼	13¼ —1¾
AcmeG s .20	1.9	70	11	10 — ½
Acrysn	3981	4¾	4⅜	4¾ +1
Adapt	113	44¼	43¼	43¼ —1
AddisnW .50	2.2	66	23	22¾ 23
AdvRoss	425	7	6¼	6½
AdvCmp	30	5¼	5	5
AdvSemi	122	29	28¾	29
AdvSy s	1774	18¾	18½	18¾
Aetcor	2964	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜ +1¼
AeroSvc	242	4	3¾	4 + ⅜
AeroSy f	3637	5¼	4⅞	5⅛ + ⅜
AdvtLds	28	2¾	2¼	2¾ + ⅛
AfBcp 1.56	5.4	9	29	29
AgcyRt	500	20¼	19¾	20⅛ + ¾
Agnico g .05e		523	14¾	14¼ —1¾
AirCarg	88	4¼	4	4⅛
AirFlg h	2250	2½	2⅛	2⅜ —⅜
AirWd s	106	9	8⅞	9
Aircal	2282	12	11⅛	11¼ — ⅜
AlamS s .40	2.1	32x12	18½	19 + ¼
Alanco f	1206	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝ + ¼
AlaskBcp	136	6½	5⅞	5⅞ — ⅛
AlaBCm	51	12	12	12
AlaNtl f	136	34¾	33¾	33¾ — ¾
AlaPc .20r	1.0	39	19½	19½
Alaten s 2.00	7.7	22	26	26
AlexEn	100	4¼	3¾	3¾ — ⅜
Algorex	192	31¾	30½	30½ —1¼
Alicoinc .30	.7	13	45	45
AlegWst	318	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜ — ¼
AllegBv .40	2.0	269	20	19¾ 19⅞ — ¼
AllenOrp .48a	1.2	38	38½	38½
AllDCo s 1.00	6.3	92	16	15¾ 16
AlpG un			1½	1 1½ — ¼
AlpNuc	145	17¾	17¼	17¼ — ½
AlphrCp	91	7¼	7	7 — ¼
Ambadr .28	4.3	47	6½	6½ 6½
Amdisc	9	29¾	29¾	29¾ + ¼
Amrtrd .07e	1.1	10	7	6½ 6½ — ½
Amribc 1.32	5.3	42	25	25 25
AWAirl	654	10⅞	10¼	10⅜ — ¼
AmAgr 1.00	4.5	7	22	22 22
AApral .36	4.4	15x	8¼	8¼ 8¼
ABcOh		4¾	4¾	4¾
AmBkCt .80	6.8	11¼	11½	11¼ + ¼
ACorr	574	34¾	32¼	33¼ —1½
AConll	1897	12	9¾	10¾ —1
AEquity 1.41e	9.7	34	15	13½ 14½ — ½
AFdSLs .60	2.9	140	21	20 21 + ¼
AFlitron 1.10	5.7	19	19¾	19¼ 19¼
AmBnCp	1995	12¾	12¼	12¼ — ½
AmCbl	164	8¾	8¼	8¼
AMC En	295	12¾	12¼	12¼ — ½
AmFi	14	14	14	14
AT&E	230	12¾	12	12 — ⅜
ATE En	374	5¾	5	5½ — ¼
AarnR s	175	17½	17	17 — ½
Abrams .32b	3.8	4x	9¼	8½ 8½ — ⅜
AcLosRes		22	5⅝	5¾ — ⅛
AccelrtN .05e	.5	11x	11	10½ 11 + ¼
Acuray .16	.9	554	17½	17⅜ 17½ + ⅛
Acetos	20	20¼	20¼	20¼
ACMAT	112	15	13¼	13¼ —1¾
AcmeG s .20	1.9	70	11	10 — ½
Acrysn	3981	4¾	4⅜	4¾ +1
Adapt	113	44¼	43¼	43¼ —1
AddisnW .50	2.2	66	23	22¾ 23
AdvRoss	425	7	6¼	6½
AdvCmp	30	5¼	5	5
AdvSemi	122	29	28¾	29
AdvSy s	1774	18¾	18½	18¾
Aetcor	2964	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜ +1¼
AeroSvc	242	4	3¾	4 + ⅜
AeroSy f	3637	5¼	4⅞	5⅛ + ⅜
AdvtLds	28	2¾	2¼	2¾ + ⅛
AfBcp 1.56	5.4	9	29	29
AgcyRt	500	20¼	19¾	20⅛ + ¾
Agnico g .05e		523	14¾	14¼ —1¾
AirCarg	88	4¼	4	4⅛
AirFlg h	2250	2½	2⅛	2⅜ —⅜
AirWd s	106	9	8⅞	9
Aircal	2282	12	11⅛	11¼ — ⅜
AlamS s .40	2.1	32x12	18½	19 + ¼
Alanco f	1206	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝ + ¼
AlaskBcp	136	6½	5⅞	5⅞ — ⅛
AlaBCm	51	12	12	12
AlaNtl f	136	34¾	33¾	33¾ — ¾
AlaPc .20r	1.0	39	19½	19½
Alaten s 2.00	7.7	22	26	26
AlexEn	100	4¼	3¾	3¾ — ⅜
Algorex	192	31¾	30½	30½ —1¼
Alicoinc .30	.7	13	45	45
AlegWst	318	7⅛	6⅜	6⅜ — ¼
AllegBv .40	2.0	269	20	19¾ 19⅞ — ¼
AllenOrp .48a	1.2	38	38½	38½
AllDCo s 1.00	6.3	92	16	15¾ 16
AlpG un			1½	1 1½ — ¼
AlpNuc	145	17¾	17¼	17¼ — ½
AlphrCp	91	7¼	7	7 — ¼
Ambadr .28	4.3	47	6½	6½ 6½
Amdisc	9	29¾	29¾	29¾ + ¼
Amrtrd .07e	1.1	10	7	6½ 6½ — ½
Amribc 1.32	5.3	42	25	25 25
AWAirl	654	10⅞	10¼	10⅜ — ¼
AmAgr 1.00	4.5	7	22	22 22
AApral .36	4.4	15x	8¼	8¼ 8¼
ABcOh		4¾	4¾	4¾
AmBkCt .80	6.8	11¼	11½	11¼ + ¼
ACorr	574	34¾	32¼	33¼ —1½
AConll	1897	12	9¾	10¾ —1
AEquity 1.41e	9.7	34	15	13½ 14½ — ½
AFdSLs .60	2.9	140	21	20 21 + ¼
AFlitron 1.10	5.7	19	19¾	19¼ 19¼
AmBnCp	1995	12¾	12¼	12¼ — ½
AmCbl	164	8¾	8¼	8¼
AMC In	2266	4½	4	4½
MCI wts	42656	4½	4	4½
MCM Cp .24	2.3	37x10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
MGP Oil	4080	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞ +⅜
MIW	183	5¼	4¾	4¾ — ⅜
MPSI	35	21	19¾	20½ + ⅜
MSR	1078	5⅝	5¼	5¼ + ⅜
MTS Sy .32	1.4	80	23¾	23
McDnld .90	2.2	22	41½	41½
MedChr	422	16¼	9⅝	10¼ + ⅜
MackTr	993	14¾	16¾	16¾ + ½
MacSchw .07e	.3	336	27¼	27¼ + ¼
MadGE 2.08	10.3	173	20¼	20¼ + ⅛
MagnTT	73	4¾	4	4 — ⅜
MagloC	2270	3	2⅝	2¾ — ⅛
MagnP	354	7¾	7½	7¾
MagCl s	159	14	13¾	14 + ¼
MagnSp 1.04e	3.2	14	32	32 +1
MagnIn .03r	.3	44	8¾	8¾
MaineNt .50r	2.0	22	24¼	24 24½ + ½
MajRl	113	6⅝	6¼	6½ — ¼
Makita .19e	.7	23	27½	26¾ 26¾ — ⅜
Marcum .25e	1.9	100	13¼	13¼ 13¼ + ⅜
Marquix	404	13¾	13½	13¾ + ¼
MarinB 1.80	4.3	xx11¼	41½	41½
MarinCp 2.40	5.7	51	42	41½ 42 + ½
MarrFs 2.15e	12.6	9	17½	17 17
MarinTr		463	8	7⅞ 8
vMarlon f		1058	1¾	1¾ 1¾
Martk un		125	5	4½ 5 + ½
Mark IV		44	9¾	9¾ 9¾
Marsan s .72	4.7	110	15¼	15 15¼ + ⅛
MctPct .52	4.7	26	11	11 11
Marcst	738	12½	12	12½ + ½
MarSt	107	8	7½	7¾ — ¼
MarshSu .48	2.8	94	17¼	17 17¼ + ⅜
Marshll 2.00	4.3	133	46¼	44½ 46¼ + ⅜
Maruben	11	16¾	16⅜	16⅜ — ½
MathAp	23	15	15	15
MathSc .10	.3	243	29½	28½ 29 — ½
MaxLP	40	40	40	40
Maxcre	2069	17¾	14½	17¾ +3⅛
Maxwel	209	23	21½	23 +1
MayP wt	1051	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Maytag	33	18	17¾	17¾ — ¼
McGill 1.40	4.4	5	31½	31½
McLean	3412	6⅝	8	8½ + ¼
MechTc	151	6	5¾	5¾ — ⅜
Mechtrn	198	6⅝	7⅜	7⅜
Medex s .04	.3	181	12¾	11¾ 12 +1⅜
Medford .40	2.2	23	27	27 27
Med 21	369	25¾	25	25 — ¼
Megadat	108	11	10¾	11
MelCbk 2.48	6.7	15x	14¾	14¾ +1⅞
MercBk 1.36	4.0	276	34½	34 34 — ¼
MerBPa 1.28	3.9	73	32½	31½ 31½ +1
MerBWY 1.00b	1.4		62½	62½ 62½
MerchNT 1.20	3.7	90	27¾	27¼ + ¼
MerSy .80	4.0	281	20½	19¾ 20½ +1
MrdBcs 2.28	7.2	142	30½	28¾ 30½ +1¾
MerlBn s .88	5.0	83	17½	16½ 17½ +1
Merlmac		159	9	9 9
Merrill	721	20¼	19	19¾ +1⅜
MeryLd f	55	11½	11¼	11¼ — ¼
Metlurg	29	5¾	5¼	5¼ — ½
MethodA .24	1.4	177	18	17½ 17½ — ½
MethodS .28	1.1	112	18	17½ 17½ — ½
MetrAir	6	7½	7½	7½
MetrSL .15e	1.0	310	14¾	14¼ 14¾ + ½
MichNtl 1.28b	6.8	319	18	17¾ 17¾
MicrD	1065	12	8¾	11¼ +2½
Microbs	77	18¼	16¾	17¾ — ½
Micrae	1078	16¾	15	15¾ — ⅜
MicrSem	98	6¾	6¾	6¾ — ⅛
MidABc 1.40	3.7	43	43	43
MdPcAir	450	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜ + ¼
MidStat 1.50	5.2	242	29½	29 29 — ½
MdSTFdl .10e	.4	154	18	17⅞ 18 + ⅛
MidsnW 2.40	9.6	26	27	26 27 +1
MdlBCp		10	14½	14½ 14½
MidlCap		4	12⅜	12⅜
MidIrs		399	⅝	⅝ ⅝
MdlBk 1pf2.00	4.6	31	44¾	43¼ 43¼ — ¾
MdlBk 2pf2.00	4.6	38	43¾	43¼ 43¼ — ½
MdwCos		268	23	22 22½ — ⅛
MelFnl 1.20	6.6	10	18¼	18¼ 18¼
MilHr s .28	1.3	2377	21¼	20⅝ 21¾ +1
MillsIn		23	4	3⅝ 4
MilwW s		19	2¼	2 2 — ⅛
Minder		519	3⅝	3½ 3½ — ¼
MineSaf .68	1.5	5	46	46
MnrRs .20e	1.8	2297	11⅝	11⅜ 11⅜ — ¼
MiniMt		38	6¼	5½ 6
MinnF .24	1.9	148	12½	12¼ 12½
Minstnk		1072	5¾	5⅜ 5¾ + ⅛
Minstar		275	14¾	14 14¾ + ⅜
Mischer		19	11¾	11¾ 11¾ — ¼
MissVIG 1.80	8.2	7	22	22 22
MrStesk		139	8⅝	8½ 8⅝ + ⅛
MobilOil		4	2⅝	2⅝ 2⅝
MobGas .84	8.8	16	9½	9½ 9½
Modulin	.3	51	8	7¾ 7¾ — ¼
Molex s .85		390	67	65¼ 67 + ¼
MonAvl .15	1.6	8	9¼	9¼ 9¼
MontCol	.2	126	17⅝	17¼ 17½ — ⅛
MonAnt		183	15¼	15½ 15½
MoorcF 1.20	4.4	137	27¼	26¾ 27 + ¼
Moorefr .80	3.4	43	26½	26¼ 26¼ — ¼
MorFlo .01		344	20¼	18¾ 20¼ +1⅜
Morhse s .08i	2.3	47	3½	3½ 3½
MorKan		47	14½	14½ 14½
Moseley		1126	7¼	6⅝ 6⅝
Mosinee .34	2.5	143	13⅝	13⅝ 13⅝ — ⅛
Mouls		92	1⅝	1⅝ 1⅝
Mueller 1.20	5.3	56	32¼	32 32¼ + ⅛
Multibk s 1.32	3.4	60	36¾	36¼ 36½ + ¼
Multim .52	1.4	728	36¾	36¼ 36¾ +1
MurFEI .15e	1.6	15	9½	9½ 9½
MutOil		817	4¾	4¾ 4¾
MutSvLf 1.00a	3.1	3	32	32 32
Mylan s .85i	.3	183	15	14⅝ 14⅝ —⅛
N				
NBSC .36	6.9	1	11	9½ 11 —1⅜
NCA Cp		238	15¼	14½ 14½ —⅜
NEC .04r	.2	429	29¾	28½ 28¾ —1
NFA		69	6½	6 6½ + ⅛
NMS un		270	11½	11 11½ — ½
NapcoS		77	9¾	8½ 8½ — ⅜
NarrgC 1.20b	6.5	20	49	48½ 49 + ½
NashF 1.20	4.4	23	31	31 31
NatCtBk .64b	2.7	24	24¼	24 24¼ + ⅜
NBnTex .80	2.9	263	27½	27¼ 27¼ — ⅛
NB Alsk .50e	1.7	26	29½	29 29½ + ½
NIBcrs s		2	18	18 18
NCYBn		104	14¼	13¾ 14¼ + ½
NtCyCp 2.75	6.7	217	41¼	40¾ 41¼
NtCity 1.00	6.3		16⅝	15¾ 16 + ⅛
NtCrLb .80b	1.3	15	4¾	4 4¾ + ⅛
NtmBcp .24	3.7	10x25	15	15 15
NCmNJ 2.40	5.7	32	42	42 42
NtChrl		38	5½	5¼ 5½
NEnvCH		363	5⅝	5½ 5⅝ — ¼
NHorde		3	5½	5½ 5½
NHomBc		6	2⅝	2⅝ 2⅝
NtProp		1	4½	4½ 4½
NseCins .46	3.1	18	15	14¾ 15
NBKEliz 1.40	6.4	23	21¾	21¾ 21¾
NtWstPt .36	.3	1	12	12 12 — ⅛
NatnwdePwr		1369	13¾	11¼ 13 +1⅜
NatrBty		302	13¾	12⅝ 13
NatSun		44	11⅝	11⅝ 11⅝
NtInstr 1.19e	3.2	202	13⅝	13¼ 13⅝ +⅛
Navco .88	3.1	181	28½	27 28¼ +1⅛
Nelson		397	18¾	17¾ 18
NtwkEl		165	11¼	10½ 11 — ⅛
NwPrfB .25b	.8	87	32	32 32
NewNBc		178	6¾	6 6¾ + ⅜
NewRes		190	3¾	3⅛ 3⅜ — ⅛
NewWFd		7	34¼	34¼ 34¼
NBrunS		270	11¼	10¾ 11¼ + ½
NE Bus	.80	1.7	127	48	48	48
NwPrPt		601	2½	2¼	2¼ + ⅛
NHmpB		410	18¾	17½	18¾ + ⅜
NJNR s	1.60	4.5	94	34½	34	34½ + ⅛
NWorld		798	3⅝	3½	3½ — ⅛
NYAirl		454	8⅝	8½	8½ — ⅛
NYBcp	.600	.5	11001	130	130	130 —1
Nisson .09e	1.6	85	5¾	5½	5½ — ⅛
Nobel s .39r	7.8	39	5¾	5	5 — ⅛
NobltyH .08	.9	95	9	8	9 + ⅛
Noland .48	2.7	144	17¾	15	17¾ +2⅜
NordRes		445	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
Nordson .80	2.6	53	31	31	31
Norpac		261	3½	3¼	3⅜
Nortek f		31	4¾	4¾	4¾ — ⅛
NoAmNt .32r	.2	75	11	10¾	11
NCorSL	6.3	24	9½	9½	9½
NCarGs 1.40	10.2	175	14¾	13¾	13¾ — ⅜
NoFrkB .70e	2.2	129	32	31¾	31¾
NtHlth 1.44	6.4	1	22½	22½	22½
Nrtstr s		308	1¾	1¾	1¾ — ⅛
NstBcp 2.40b	5.3	131	45¼	44	45¼ + ⅛
NstBnc 2.48	5.5	38	44	41½	44 +2½
NsAir		334x	8¼	7½	7¾
NsHCo .83e	3.4	212	24¾	23¾	24¾ + ⅜
NoTrust 2.72	4.6	325x39½	39½	39½	39½
NwNGs pf2.37	11.4	50	20¾	20¾	20¾
NwPoCp 1.60e	4.1	9	39	38½	38¾ + ⅛
NwPfin 1.00	3.7	162	29½	29¾	29¾ + ½
NwsPS 2.80	11.7	164	17	17	17¾ + ⅛
Norwes s .20	2.2	10x	9	9	9
Novmtx s		195	11¼	10¾	11¼
Novar s		324	14¼	13¾	14¼ +1
NovCo		172	6¾	6	6 — ⅛
Novus		127	14¾	14	14¼ — ⅛
Nowsc s .28		43	16	15¾	15¾ — ⅛
Noxell s .76	1.9	452	40	39¾	39 — ⅛
NuclNet		88	24½	24	24½
NuclSpt .04	.3	105	14	13¾	13¾ — ⅛
NvsOil		334	1	⅝	⅝ — ⅛
Nupac un		298	298	298	
O					
OKC un		2	13¾	13	13 — ⅛
OakHill s		1023	7½	6⅝	7¼ + ⅛
Oceltd s		4	9¾	9¾	9¾ — ⅛
Ocilla		161	18¾	17¾	18¾ — ⅛
OHLog pf 2.44	10.5	93	23¼	23	23¼ + ⅛
OglvyM 1.44	3.4	705	44	43¾	43¾
Ogilvy 2.16	8.2	38x25½	26½	26½	26½
OhioBcp 2.40	5.6	5	42	42	42
OhioCas 2.52	5.6	903	46¾	44¾	46¾ + ⅛
OhPerm		41	5	5	5

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ChildW	71	12¾	12¼	12¾ + ⅛
Chiron	46	11¼	11¼	11¼
Chittend 1.00b 4.7	40	21¼	21	21¼ + ¼
Chomer	134	18¼	15¾	18¼ +2½
ChrDw s .52	3.1	53	17¼	16¾ 16¾ — ½
ClanFin 2.00	2.8	246	71	68¾ 70¾ — ¼
Clinton	1753	19¾	17⅞	19 +1⅛
Circinc 1.44	11.5	60	12½	12½ 12½
Circon	96	21½	21½	21½ — ½
CirPcp .70e	10.8	1	6½	6½
CitSou s 1.00	4.8	140	21	19¾ 21 +1¾
CitFid 1.24	4.0	184	31¼	30⅝ 31½ + ¾
CitzGthP .24e	2.1	82	11¼	11¼ 11¼
CitzSF s	5	21	21	21
CityTrst 1.20	6.7	3	18	18 18
CityFd pf 2.20	8.0	157	27¼	27½ — ½
ClfFd prB 2.10	9.0	127	23½	23 23¼ + ¼
ClyNtCp .88b	3.2	192	27¾	27¾ 27¾ — ¼
CltyBcp 1.48	3.3	26	44½	44 44½ + ½
Clark s .76	3.3	540	24½	22¾ 23¼ —1½
ClosfdFn	81	12¾	11¾	12¼ + ½
ClayHo	589	11¼	11¼	11¼
ClevRt 1.20	8.7	35	13¾	13½ 13¾ + ⅛
ClinDt	100	4	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅜
ClowCp .05e	.5	295	10⅛	9⅞ 9⅞ — ¼
CoastM	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
CstFint .20e	.9	80	11¼	11 11¼ + ⅛
CocaCol 1.00	2.4	136	42¼	42 42¼ + ¼
CogenC f		4339	5	4⅝ 4⅝ — ⅛
ColABsh .20	1.7	91	12¾	11¾ 11¾ — ¾
ColnBcp .80	3.2	112	26	24¾ 25¼ — ¾
ColnGas 1.48	12.4	78	12¼	11¾ 11¾ — ¼
ColGE pf 1.80	13.3	15	13½	13⅜ 13⅜
ColuGen	54	6	5½	5½ 5½ + ½
ColuMill .58	1.6	19	31½	31 31 — ½
Comair	176	10½	10¼	10¼ — ¼
Comarc .03	.3	142	19½	16⅝ 19½ +3
CmbNtwk	1774	8¾	7¼	8¾ +1¼
Comdat s .12	.4	3876	28½	26 27 +1
Comerica 2.00b	7.3	210	27½	27½ 27½ — ¾
Comgen	14	2½	2⅛	2½
Cmgn un	340	4	4	4
CmnBsh 1.92	4.8	36	39¾	38½ 39¾ +1¼
ComCth 1.72	3.3	190	53½	53 53
CmclBsh 1.68	4.9	158	34½	32 34½ +2½
CmcBd .06e	1.1	6	5¾	5¾ 5¾
CmlShr .50b	3.5	206	14¼	14 14¼
CmlFSv	387	21½	27	30½ +3¼
CnNtFin 1.16i		110	27	27 27
CmwRty 1.08e	12.0	5	9	9 9
CmwSov	1014	11½	10¼	10¾ — ¾
CmwTel 1.40	5.7	20	24¾	24 24½ + ½
ComCabl	253	3¾	3½	3¾ + ⅛
ComGrp	36	3¼	3¼	3 — ¼
ComSy s	462	27½	27	27½ — ¼
CNBkNY	43		⅝	⅝
CompU	13	10½	10½	10½
CmpVid	771	7	6½	6½
Comptek	1153	10¼	9½	10 + ¼
Compus	1594	5⅝	5⅝	5¼ — ⅛
CmpAs s	266	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛
CmptAlt	149	12½	11	12½ + ⅜
CmpDt s .06	.4	139	15¼	13⅝ 15¼ +1½
CmpEnt	590	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ + ¼
CmpHz s	488	12½	12	13 + ¼
CmpLan	424x	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛
CmpMcr f	40	3½	3⅜	3½ + ⅛
CmptNet	1105	7	6¼	7 — ⅛
CompPd	491	18½	17½	18½ + ⅜
CmpTel	340	4¼	4	4
CmpTrk s .05	.3	221	14½	14½
Cptcft	974	10½	9¾	10¼
Comptrc	77	10¼	8¼	8¼ —2
Comshre	473	13¾	13⅝	13⅝ +1½
Cmsbsr	1149	16¼	13¾	16¼ +2¼
Cmtch wt	33	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛ + ¼
Conair s .12	.6	114x	22¾	19 19
Condcrm	42	6½	6⅛	6⅛ + ⅜
Conifr 1.80	5.5	365	22½	30¾ 32½ +1¾
Conno .60	3.2	177	19½	19 19 — ½
ConWHS 1.36	11.3	36	12	12 12
CCorR s 1.56	8.4	220	18¾	17 18½ +1½
ConFiber	185	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ¼
ConPap 2.20	5.8	163	44	41¾ 44 +2¾
ConTom .55e	1.7	3	32½	32 32 + ½
ConsFnCl .05e	1.8	9	2¾	2¾ 2¾
ConWt 2.22	6.3	29	37	36¾ 37 + ¼
ChlAlr un	3	13	12½	13 + ½
ChlAlr pf 2.04b	7.8	154x	26¾	25¼ — ⅛
CHFSL	93	12¾	12¼	12¼
CHHlth	832	9¼	8¾	9¼ + ½
D				
DBA s	281	19	18½	18½ — ½
DCNY s .20i .5	62	40½	39½	40
DCTrad	55	2½	2½	2½
DMI	11	9¼	9	9¼ + ¼
DQC s	67	12½	12	12 — ½
DST	197	40½	34	40½ +6½
Dahlberg	88	3½	3⅜	3⅜
Dal El .09e 1.8		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
DalrMf	92	10	9	10 + ¼
DalsySv	1089	16¼	15¾	16¼
DanBlo	1092	11¾	11	11¼ + ½
DartDrg .13 .2	561x76	60	76	76 +1
DataArc	265	13½	13	13½ + ½
DataPck	30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛ — ¼
Datscp	89	25¼	24½	25¼ + ½
Datstn	899	12	11⅝	11⅞ — ⅛
Daveth s 1.64 5.2	91	32	31	31½
DavdMrg	1000	1⅜	1½	1⅜ — ⅛
DavlsWt .12 1.7	8	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
Daxor	32	18¼	18	18

(Continued from Page 10)

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Ask	Yld
-1983-			
9- 8	9.05	8.85	9.10
9-15	8.68	8.56	8.71
9-22	8.97	8.89	9.07
9-29	8.27	8.19	8.37
10- 6	9.02	8.94	9.16
10-13	9.03	8.95	9.18
10-20	9.09	9.01	9.26
10-27	9.30	9.00	9.27
11- 3	9.15	9.11	9.40
11-10	9.18	9.12	9.43
11-17	9.21	9.13	9.45
11-25	9.20	9.12	9.46
12- 1	9.27	9.23	9.59
12- 8	9.29	9.23	9.61
12-15	9.25	9.19	9.59
12-22	9.24	9.16	9.57
12-29	9.22	9.14	9.57
-1984-			
1- 5	9.19	9.11	9.55
1-12	9.23	9.19	9.66
1-19	9.32	9.24	9.73
1-26	9.42	9.34	9.86
2- 2	9.46	9.40	9.94
2- 9	9.52	9.44	10.02
2-16	9.54	9.46	10.05
2-23	9.53	9.47	10.08
3- 1	9.48	9.50	10.13
3-22	9.49	9.40	10.04
4-19	9.54	9.46	10.13
5-17	9.56	9.50	10.21
6-14	9.62	9.54	10.30
7-12	9.54	9.58	10.39
8- 9	9.66	9.62	10.50

Source: Federal Re-serve Bank.

Kredietlux Indices Sept. 2

(Base 100 May 1, 1977)

Industrials, US $	93.556
Int'l Institutions	96.580
Canadian $	102.621
UC 17	105.259
UC 9	98.027
OM	98.486
Guilders	101.463
FF	126.151
F Lux	108.059

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Sept. 14

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
ImpCh	2,719,700	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+⅛
WangB	1,847,700	32½	30	31⅞	+1⅛
DomeP	1,602,300	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+⅜
Amdhl	845,500	18½	17	18¼	+⅜
AlzaCp	781,000	26½	19⅝	21½	−4⅝
InstSy	633,400	3½	2¾	3¼	−⅛
Vrbtm	606,000	29½	24⅝	28⅝	+3⅞
TIE s	523,500	36⅝	32¾	36⅝	+3⅜
AmBld	458,200	11⅛	7⅛	9⅝	−2⅛
ChmpH	397,100	5⅝	4⅝	5½	+⅝

Volume: 29,840,000 shares
Year to Date: 1,515,640,000 shares
Issues traded in: 911
Advances: 441 ; declines: 329
Unchanged: 141
New Highs: 32 ; new lows: 15

Over-the-Counter

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Sept. 2

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
DiamS	6,560,900	24¼	22⅝	23¾	+¾
Chrysir	4,337,800	29⅝	25	29⅝	+3⅝
ATT	3,506,400	66	64	66	+1⅛
BethStl	3,099,400	24¼	22⅛	23⅝	+1⅛
GMot	3,062,500	72⅛	67⅞	72⅛	+3⅛
IBM	2,976,000	119	116⅞	119⅝	+1⅞
SuprOil	2,963,400	39⅞	34⅞	35¼	−3
NSemi	2,933,600	55¼	48⅝	52¼	+3
Digital	2,640,000	105⅝	95½	103⅝	+7½
FordM	2,571,300	60¼	53⅝	60¼	+5⅛
Alcoa	2,553,200	47¼	43	46⅞	+3½
GenEl s	2,504,200	51¼	47⅞	50⅝	+2½
Exxon	2,489,300	38¼	37⅝	37½	−⅛
PanAm	2,462,700	7¾	7½	7⅝	−⅛
DowCh	2,402,300	37¼	34	36⅜	+1⅛
Halbtn	2,289,400	45⅛	43⅝	45	
Citicrp	2,281,000	36¼	34⅝	35¼	−1¼
ElPaso	2,262,100	23⅝	23⅛	23½	−⅛
USSteel	2,221,100	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+⅛
Sears	2,180,300	38⅝	36	37⅞	+1⅛

Issues Traded In: 2,193
Advances: 1,255 ; declines: 711
unchanged: 227
New highs: 10-9 ; new lows: 26

Volume	
This week	331,620,000 shares
Last week	347,216,000 shares
1982 same week	434,400,000 shares
1983 to date	14,527,050,671 shares
1982 to date	9,598,870,000 shares
1981 to date	8,077,970,000 shares

American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending September 2, 1983

Total volume 93,491
Open interest 2,702,181
r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices September 2, 1983

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No load (sales charge)
†— Previous day's quote.

Freddie Laker Polishes Plans for a New Airline

(Continued from Page 7)

had come to promote his new charter service, he pointed out that he is only a witness in the case, not a plaintiff.

His London-based package-holiday business, called Freddie Laker's Skytrain Holidays, sells tours to the Mediterranean area.

The New York-based charter business, Laker Travel, operates charter flights from New York to London for $398 round trip on Boeing 747s chartered from National Airways. That price represents the low end of the spectrum for New York-London charters, which generally run between about $400 and $500. The Laker Travel charter has virtually sold out this season and has carried 4,000 passengers so far this summer, a success rate that has prompted Sir Freddie to extend the program through January.

His staff for the charter operation in the United States and the package-holiday business in Europe is made up of about 25 workers, most of them former Laker employees. In Britain, some 1,200 hairdressers have been enrolled to sell the tours for small commissions.

The charter and tour ventures were formed with funds from Lonrho PLC — one of Britain's largest conglomerates and a co-owner of the Laker ventures — and Sir Freddie himself, who mortgaged his house in Sussex to raise the funds.

Sir Freddie and Roland W. Rowland, the chairman of Lonrho, have been friends and business associates for years. For a time it looked as if Sir Freddie would be able to obtain funding from Mr. Rowland to restart Laker. But there were so many difficulties in transferring the bankrupt airline's route rights to a new company that the effort was put off.

The failure of Laker Airways, which had its first flight on Sept. 26, 1977, and charged $135 one way from New York to London — about one-third the cost of existing fares — has left its marks on Sir Freddie. For, although he is now 60, he says he cannot get aviation out of his system.

A native of Canterbury, England, he got his first taste of aviation at 16, when he was an apprentice engineer at Short Brothers, a builder of flying boats.

A pilot with the RAF Transport Command, he started Aviation Traders Ltd. in 1946, buying and selling government surplus items. After participation in the Berlin airlift during 1948-49, he formed Air Charter Ltd. in 1951, carrying freight and passengers for the government. He was involved in the design and development of London's Gatwick Airport and in 1959 he became the first managing director of British United Airways. In 1965 he left to form Laker Airways Ltd.

With his airline turning a profit until March 1981, he had built up a small fortune during his long career in aviation. Knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Elizabeth II in 1978 in recognition of his contribution to aviation and the British economy.

"I had what most people consider to be a respectable standard of living," he said. "I had farms, I had Rolls Royce motor cars. I had a yacht and I had race horses. I could buy myself a new suit whenever I wanted one and I could eat where I wanted."

But the luxuries are now gone, his money having been used to pay off the personal pledges made to guarantee some of Laker's debts, he said.

The plunge has left him poorer in money but richer in understanding, Sir Freddie says.

"I don't need a Rolls Royce," he said, his tall, heavy frame stretched out on a couch. "After all, it's only a motor car. The Volkswagen does the job very well. I can only sleep in one bed at night and I can only eat once a day at most or otherwise I get too fat. The main thing is I'm working and I needed to work. I enjoy it. It's fun."

And he has learned some lessons on the way down.

"I think every businessman in his life should have one day in his life to see what it is like coming down," he said. "Going up is easy. You meet all sorts of people. But I assure you, when it takes two to three years to get to the top and minutes to get to the bottom, the faces you meet on the way down are different. You really see the human race at its best on the way down. It's absolutely unbelievable. Unbelievable. Some of the things that have happened to me and the kindness of some people is beyond belief."

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(Continued From Back Page)

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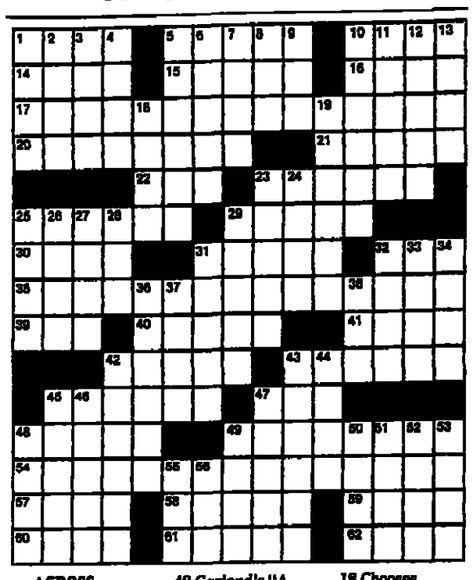

ACROSS

1 Ibsen heroine
5 Match site
10 Tail end
14 Eastern V.I.P.
15 Rocky Mt. pine tree
16 Indian of yore
17 A-one state
20 Spires
21 Vales
22 Kennedy or Williams
23 Become enraged
25 Negligent
29 Wading birds
30 "Thanks ——!"
31 Kind of pea
32 Deg. for a would-be Chagall
35 Visible part, belying ominous immensity
39 Suffix for journal
40 Broadcast
41 Curved molding
42 Raise cattle
43 Apes a hen
45 Term of address to a nobleman
47 Conducted
48 Garland's "A —— the Middle Border"
49 A turning for aid
54 Greeting at dawn
57 Calla lily
58 Patron of a sort
59 Peculiar: Prefix
60 Wagers
61 Shell out
62 Asian holidays

DOWN

1 N.J. court team
2 Leave out
3 Mature
4 Comic Johnson
5 Some are Delicious
6 Prepared potatoes, in a way
7 A grandson of Adam
8 Negative prefix
9 Plus
10 Metric measures
11 Like some beldams
12 Berate
13 Thrashes
18 Chooses
19 Conceive
23 Reliable
24 Leif's father
25 Miles per hour
26 New Haven team
27 Dawdle
28 Michio ——, famous dancer
29 Tear along
31 Sliver
32 Panhandles
33 Get vexed
34 Eras
36 Distant
37 Row
38 Disgruntled fan's sound
42 Thrives, as a flower
43 Disk
44 Smell
45 Dudley from London
46 Facts fed to a computer
47 Flop
48 Pierce
49 Coty or Magritte
50 Army group
51 Take a taxi
52 Tizzy
53 Selves
55 Grid scores
56 Flight on a shuttle

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DENNIS THE MENACE

"IF I GET AS BIG AS DAD, WON'T MY SKIN BE TOO TIGHT?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GORAC

SCUFO

THOUPS

OTHPRY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

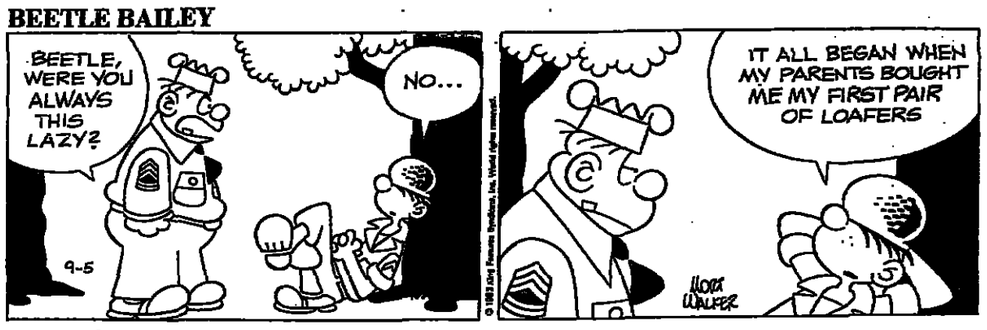
(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumbles: SNACK PIPER MASCOT NICELY
Answer: They hush up reports of murders— SILENCERS

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



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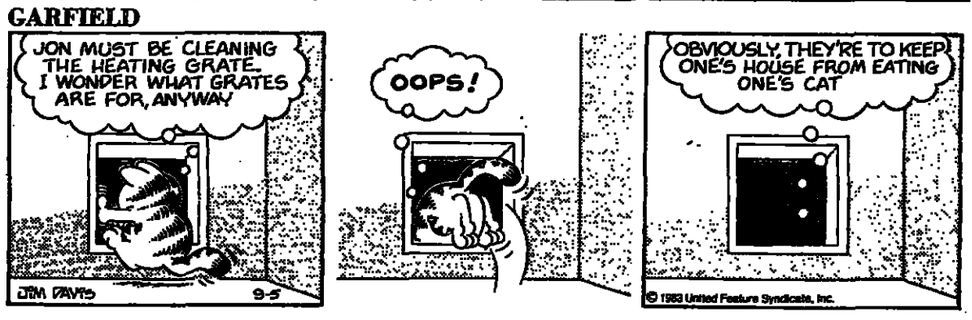


BOOKS

THE CANNIBAL GALAXY

By Cynthia Ozick. 162 pp. $11.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

WHEN we first meet the middle-aged bachelor named Joseph Brill, he is presiding as the rather sour principal of a small primary school in the Middle West. Like so many of Cynthia Ozick's characters, he spends much of his time alone, and he is alone because he is guilty of hubris. He has not only allowed intellectual pretensions to calcify his heart, but he has also committed what Ozick seems to regard as one of the worst sins of all — in creating a rigid, self-referential system of education and worshiping something other than God, he has broken the Second Commandment: he is guilty of idolatry.

Idolatry and the complicated relationship between the creator and the thing created has been a favorite subject of Ozick's fiction and essays; and in her new novel, "The Cannibal Galaxy," she examines its implications in terms of both art and human relationships. Although she once wrote that "it is insulting to a poet to compare his titanic and agonized strivings with the so-called 'creativity' of child-bearing, where — consciously — nothing happens," she appears to be fascinated by people's continual attempts to "create" their children, to turn them into flesh-and-blood works of art, invested with their own hopes and expectations.

Such brief summations tend to leave the impression that "The Cannibal Galaxy" is one of those willfully recondite novels that focus on metaphysics at the expense of narrative, character and language. It isn't. Dense with ideas and philosophic speculation, "The Cannibal Galaxy" is also an organic and beautifully told story of one teacher's attempts to discover his place in history and the meaning of his vocation.

Ozick has a distinctive, idiomatic voice, at once elliptical and allusive; and her moral intelligence uncovers parables in contemporary American life with casualness and sometimes even humor. Because that humor is often directed toward her deluded heros, however, a certain coldness can result; one feels that she not only disapproves of her characters but often actively dislikes them as well. For instance, mocking her hero's pursuit of intellectual excellence, she observes that Brill finally decided to marry an "unreasonably tall" woman — "he was drawn to heights of every kind."

Brill is "a melancholic, a counter of losses." A French Jew who grew up in Paris, the son of a fish-store owner, he attends the Sorbonne where he learns to worship "serenity, absorption, civilization, intellect, imagination." During World War II, Brill is saved from history by a group of nuns who hide him in the basement of their convent. There, in his damp, smelly dungeon, he discovers a cache of books, and the books — a motley assortment that includes everything from catechisms to Corneille — give him an inspiration. If he survives the war, Brill thinks, he will found a school based on a marriage of Hebrew and European Enlightenment cultures, the fusion of "the civilization that invented the telescope side by side with the civilization that invented conscience — astronomers and God-praisers uniting in a majestic dream of peace."

Years later, with the blessings of a rich patron who wants to snare "the high muse of Europe," Brill establishes his school on the banks of one of the Great Lakes, and as a teacher dreams of becoming "not so much a schoolmaster as a man of almost sacral power. . . . The world rests on the breadth of the children in the schoolhouses — this fragment of Talmud feathered his spirit like a frond from a tree in deep warmth."

Instead of achieving a synthesis of two great cultures, however, his school seems to specialize in mediocrity. Brill suddenly sees "himself in the middle of an ashen America, heading a school of middling reputation (though he pretended it was better than that), beleaguered by middling parents and their middling offspring." Frustrated in his attempts to find a prodigy — that one special child whose talents he can nurture and mold — Brill himself begins to decline. He lets his subscription to Le Monde lapse and dozes at night in front of the television set, "stupefied by Lucy, by the tiny raspy-voiced figures of the Flintstones; by the panic-struck void."

Then, one day, Hester Lilt, a formidable woman who has achieved intellectual celebrity as an "imagistic linguistic logician," arrives in Brill's life and enrolls her daughter, Beulah, in his school. Infatuated with the mother's air of seriousness and disdain, Brill remains oblivious to the daughter's gifts. She falls through a hole in his school's carefully constructed system, and he dismisses her as ordinary, as dim, as remarkably unexceptional. In doing so, of course, he makes a great mistake — a mistake, as Ozick reveals through several swift cranks of the narrative machinery, that will reveal the narrow solipsism of Brill's own life and mind.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

B	A	C	K		S	C	R	A	M		B	A	L	M
A	M	E	N		A	L	I	K	E		A	R	I	A
R	O	T	O		T	U	N	I	S		S	E	A	S
B	R	O	B	D	I	N	G	N	A	G	I	A	N	S
			A	R	K				E	S	S	A	Y	
A	P	A	C	H	E		C	I	O	N				
B	O	L	O			D	O	G	H	O	U	S	E	S
E	L	E	U	T	H	E	R	O	M	A	N	I	A	C
D	E	S	P	O	I	L	E	R			A	L	S	O
			A	P	E	S		P	E	L	L	E	T	
S	A	L	E	S			A	R	A					
P	R	E	S	T	I	D	I	G	I	T	A	T	O	R
A	D	D	S		T	I	D	E	S		T	A	P	E
T	O	T	E		E	V	E	N	S		O	M	E	N
E	R	O	S		M	E	A	T	Y		M	E	N	D

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

OVERCALLING in a minor suit at the level of two is something most players do much more often than they should.

Even if the vulnerability is favorable, making a penalty double unattractive for the opponents, there are various dangers. The bid will often offer the opposition useful clues in picking a contract and in deciding the best line of play.

On the diagrammed deal, North-South, if left in peace, would probably have found their way to three no-trump. This would hinge on the opening lead: West would certainly choose the diamond king with decisive effect, although East, it is true, might do the wrong thing.

But when West overcalled, North used a negative double. The danger of playing no-trump was now apparent, and the partnership picked a delicate path to four spades. This is the best contract, but South is in danger of losing control of the trump suit.

West led the diamond king, and South had to take the ace for fear of a singleton on his right. The declarer had to decide the position of the aces.

As the cards lie, the winning play would be to attack hearts, establishing a trick in that suit quickly. He could be forced to ruff a diamond, but East would have no more diamonds to lead when he eventually won the spade ace.

However, playing hearts would be wrong if West held the spade ace and East the heart ace.

South succeeded in having the best of both worlds. At the second trick he led a low trump from dummy. East would now have beaten the game if he had risen with the ace and played his remaining diamond. But this was far from obvious, and he made the normal play of ducking.

When the spade king won, South knew what to do next. It was now clear that West's ace was in hearts, so he led a low heart. West ducked, and the queen won in dummy. Now it was an easy matter to play trumps and score the game. South could be forced once in diamonds, but not twice.

NORTH
♠Q6
♥Q32
♦A753
♣K832

WEST
♠43
♥A964
♦KQJ108
♣76

EAST
♠A985
♥J1087
♦94
♣J95

SOUTH (D)
♠KJ1072
♥K5
♦62
♣AQ104

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♦	Dbl.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♦	Pass
3♠	Pass	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond king.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Boxer Bejines Dies of Brain Injuries

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Mexican Francisco Bejines, 22, died Sunday of head injuries sustained Thursday night in a World Boxing Council bantamweight title fight with Albert Davila.

Three neurosurgeons operated on Bejines Friday, removing part of a frontal lobe and a blood clot in an attempt to relieve the cranial pressure. Bejines never regained consciousness after taking a barrage of 12th-round punches from Davila.

Slew O' Gold Wins Woodward Stakes

NEW YORK (AP) — Slew O' Gold, ridden by Angel Cordero Jr., bested 3-5 favorite Bates Motel in the stretch to win the Woodward Stakes by a nose Saturday at Belmont Park.

Slew O' Gold broke a three-race losing streak; Bates Motel had won four straight. Sing Sing was third, five lengths back, and Danebo was fourth.

Sigel, Perry U.S. Amateur Golf Finalists

GLENVIEW, Illinois (AP) — Jay Sigel best Clark Burroughs, 3-and-2, and Chris Perry downed Clifton Pierce in in 19 holes semifinal play Saturday at the 83d U.S. Amateur Golf Championship. In Friday's quarterfinals it was Sigel over Roy Biancalana (19 holes), Burroughs over Stan Utley (1-up), Perry over John Erickson (19 holes) and Pierce over John Inman (5-and-4).

NFL's Peters Pleads Guilty in Drug Case

ALEXANDRIA, Virginia (AP) — Washington Redskins All-Pro safety Tony Peters pleaded guilty in federal court late Friday in connection with a scheme to sell cocaine in the Washington area. The National Football League responded by suspended him without pay pending his sentencing, scheduled for Oct. 7.

Peters, 30, pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiracy to traffic in cocaine and a second charge of using a telephone to facilitate the felony. He faces a maximum 19 years in prison and $55,000 in fines.

Lindsey Is 3d-Round Leader in B.C. Open

ENDICOTT, New York (AP) — Pat Lindsey shot a 6-under-par 65 Saturday to take a four-stroke lead after three rounds of the B.C. Open golf tournament.

After his second-round 64 Friday, Lindsey had a 13-under-par 200 for three rounds. Victor Regalado, with a third-round 69, was alone in second at 204. Tied for third at 205 were John Adams, Mike Reid, Gil Morgan and Don Pooley, the leader after the second round.

For the Record

ALTENRHEIN, Switzerland (AP) — American Greg Lemond won Sunday's 160-mile (257 kilometer) world bicycling championship race with a 7:01.21 clocking, 71 seconds ahead of Dutchman Adri Ven de Poel and Stephen Roche of Ireland.

NEW YORK (UPI) — Steve Scott of the United States and Wendy Sly of Britain won the men's and women's divisions of Saturday's Fifth Avenue Mile. Scott was timed in 3 minutes and 49.77 seconds; Sly posted a 4:22.66.

Barfield Earns Blue Jays Split With Tigers

FRIDAY BASEBALL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Jesse Barfield, who hit two home runs in a losing cause in the opener, keyed a four-run third inning with a two-run triple as the Toronto Blue Jays edged the Detroit Tigers, 8-7, and salvaged a doubleheader split here Friday night.

The Tigers took the opener, 9-8, on Larry Herndon's two-run double in the 10th.

Barfield, who had three two-homer games last week, hit his two-out triple over right fielder Kirk Gibson's head to put Toronto ahead, 4-0. Garth Iorg followed with a triple and scored on Alfredo Griffin's single to run the lead to 6-0. Rance Mulliniks added a bases-empty home run in the fourth, his seventh of the season, and the Jays added a run in the fifth on Griffin's sacrifice fly.

The Tigers started their comeback with three runs in the fifth on an RBI double by Lou Whitaker and Herndon's two-run single. Chet Lemon made it 8-4 in the sixth with his 21st homer of the year and Detroit closed to within one in the seventh on Alan Trammell's RBI double and Lance Parrish's two-run home run.

Starter Jim Acker improved his record to 4-1 with relief help from Dave Geisel, who posted his fifth save. Loser Milt Wilcox (8-9), making his first start since coming off the disabled list, lasted 2⅔ innings.

Parrish tied the opener with a two-out homer in the ninth and before Herndon doubled home the game-winning runs an inning later. With runners on first and third and two out, Herndon's double into the right-field corner scored John Wockenfuss and Trammell and make a winner of Aurelio Lopez (9-7).

The Blue Jays made it a one-run margin in their half of the 10th on Ernie Whitt's 13th home run of the season.

Orioles 1, Twins 0

In Minneapolis, Ken Singleton led off the ninth with his 17th homer of the year to lift Baltimore to a 1-0 verdict over Minnesota, ending a pitching duel between Mike Flanagan (9-3) and loser Frank Viola (7-12). Tim Stoddard got the last two outs for his ninth save.

Red Sox 5, White Sox 1

In Boston, Jim Rice drove in four runs, including two with his league-leading 34th home run, and Dennis Boyd (4-4) spaced eight hits in his fourth complete game to lead the Red Sox past Chicago, 5-1.

Rangers 7, Royals 0

In Arlington, Texas, Charlie Hough pitched his second straight shutout and George Wright hit his 16th home run as Texas dumped Kansas City, 7-0.

Angels 6, Brewers 5

In Anaheim, California, Ellis Valentine delivered a two-run, bases-loaded single in the seventh to propel California over Milwaukee, 6-5. Rick Steirer (3-1) was the winner. Rick Waits has lost all three of his 1983 decisions.

Indians 4, A's 2

In Oakland, California, Lary Sorensen won his fourth straight and Julio Franco tripled, doubled and drove in the winning to lead Cleveland over the A's, 4-2.

Yankees 5, Mariners 4

In Seattle, Dave Winfield homered and Roy Smalley had two doubles and two RBIs to pace New York's 5-4 victory over the Mariners.

Phillies 5, Giants 3

In the National League, in Philadelphia, pinch hitter Ozzie Virgil hit a grand-slam homer with two out in the ninth to lift the Phillies to a 5-3 victory over San Francisco. Batting for Joe Morgan, Virgil delivered his game-winner after the Giants had twice committed errors on potential game-ending double-play grounders.

Mets 7, Padres 3

In New York, Daryl Strawberry had three hits, including a triple and his 22d home run of the season, and four RBIs to lead the Mets to a 7-3 triumph over San Diego.

Astros 6, Cubs 5

In Chicago, Ray Knight's RBI single snapped a 3-3 tie and ignited a three-run eighth-inning rally that made the Astros 6-5 winners over Chicago.

Pirates 4, Braves 1

In Atlanta, John Candelaria and Kent Tekulve combined on a five-hitter and Dave Parker hit a two-run home run in the sixth to lead Pittsburgh past the Braves, 4-1.

Dodgers 4, Expos 1

In Montreal, Pedro Guerrero hit his 26th homer and Jerry Reuss pitched a five-hitter as Los Angeles downed the Expos, 4-1.

Reds 4, Cardinals 0

In St. Louis, Frank Pastore pitched a four-hitter and Gary Redus drove in one run and scored two as Cincinnati shut down the Cardinals, 4-0. With his first victory since Aug. 12, Pastore (7-12) raised his career record against St. Louis to 5-0.

Transition

BASEBALL
American League

CLEVELAND—Acquired Rick Behenna, pitcher, from the Atlanta Braves as one of the players in the deal for Len Barker, pitcher.

NEW YORK—Activated Jay Howell, pitcher, from the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Otis Nixon, outfielder, Bobby Meacham, infielder, and Rudy May, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League.

TEXAS—Signed Joe Klein, general manager, and Doug Rader, manager, to two-year extensions of their current contracts.

National League

ATLANTA—Activated Tommy Boggs, pitcher, from the injury rehabilitation list. Sent Rufino Linares, outfielder, to Richmond of the International League. Purchased Jeff Dedmon, pitcher, and recalled Tony Brizzolara, pitcher, both from Richmond.

NEW YORK—Activated John Stearns, catcher.

ST. LOUIS—Acquired Steve Baker, pitcher, from Oakland for two minor league players to be named later.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

MILWAUKEE—Reached contract agreement with Bob Lanier, center.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

HOUSTON—Placed Wilson Whitley, defensive end, on the injured reserve list. Added Darryl Meadows, safety, to roster.

WASHINGTON—Placed Art Monk, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Added Reggie Evans, running back, to roster.

United States Football League

SAN ANTONIO—Signed Mike Ford, quarterback. Acquired Donald Ray Richards, lineman from Denver for a draft pick.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

LOS ANGELES—Signed Russ Anderson, defenseman, to a multiyear contract.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	79	53	.598	—
Detroit	77	58	.570	3½
Milwaukee	76	58	.567	4
New York	75	58	.564	4½
Toronto	74	64	.536	8
Boston	65	71	.478	14
Cleveland	60	76	.441	21
WEST				
Chicago	77	58	.570	—
Kansas City	65	70	.481	12
Oakland	64	72	.478	12½
Texas	63	74	.460	15
California	62	73	.459	15
Minnesota	58	79	.422	20
Seattle	51	84	.378	26

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	70	64	.522	—
Philadelphia	69	65	.515	1
Montreal	67	66	.504	2½
St. Louis	66	67	.496	3½
Chicago	61	74	.452	9½
New York	57	78	.422	13½
WEST				
Los Angeles	79	56	.585	—
Atlanta	76	60	.559	3½
Houston	72	63	.533	7
San Diego	66	71	.482	14
San Francisco	64	72	.471	15½
Cincinnati	63	74	.460	17

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	26	79	17	63	fr
Amsterdam	18	64	14	57	c
Athens	26	79	19	66	fr
Belgrade	28	82	15	59	o
Berlin	18	64	13	55	o
Brussels	19	66	12	54	c
Bucharest	19	66	11	52	fr
Budapest	18	64	14	57	o
Copenhagen	19	66	15	59	c
Costa Del Sol	27	81	18	64	c
Dublin	18	64	11	52	o
Edinburgh	13	55	8	46	o
Florence	28	82	14	57	fr
Frankfurt	19	66	12	54	c
Geneva	19	66	10	50	fr
Helsinki	22	72	16	61	fr
Istanbul	27	81	17	63	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	22	72	fr
Lisbon	28	82	16	61	fr
London	19	66	13	55	r
Madrid	26	79	15	59	c
Milan	24	75	13	55	fr
Moscow	18	64	9	48	fr
Munich	10	50	8	46	o
Nice	28	82	19	66	fr
Oslo	17	63	14	57	r
Paris	16	61	11	52	r
Prague	16	61	10	50	o
Reykjavik	8	46	5	41	o
Rome	28	82	19	66	fr
Stockholm	21	70	14	57	o
Venice	22	72	13	55	fr
Vienna	19	66	12	54	c
Warsaw	19	66	14	57	c
Zurich	17	63	10	50	c

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	24	75	7	45	c
Beirut	34	93	23	73	fr
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	27	81	11	52	fr
Tel Aviv	31	88	21	70	fr

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	14	57	12	54	fr
Sydney	19	66	13	55	c

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	26	79	c
Beijing	29	84	25	77	c
Hong Kong	31	88	27	81	c
Manila	30	86	26	79	c
New Delhi	28	82	27	81	sf
Seoul	25	77	21	70	c
Shanghai	27	81	21	70	r
Singapore	31	88	24	75	sf
Taipei	34	93	26	79	fr
Tokyo	33	91	25	77	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	29	84	17	63	fr
Cairo	33	91	23	73	fr
Cape Town	17	63	4	39	fr
Casablanca	26	79	17	63	fr
Harare	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	22	72	10	50	c
Tunis	29	84	22	72	fr

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	18	64	10	50	fr
Lima	19	66	13	55	o
Mexico City	24	75	15	59	c
Nassau	33	91	26	79	fr
Rio de Janeiro	20	68	18	64	o
São Paulo	20	68	13	55	r

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	14	57	5	41	fr
Boston	33	91	20	68	fr
Chicago	33	91	16	61	fr
Denver	27	81	15	59	pc
Detroit	32	90	16	61	fr
Honolulu	31	88	24	75	fr
Houston	34	93	22	72	fr
Los Angeles	32	90	22	72	fr
Miami	32	90	26	79	fr
Minneapolis	29	84	19	66	c
Montreal	28	82	16	61	fr
New York	33	91	21	70	fr
San Francisco	30	86	14	57	fr
Seattle	21	70	14	57	pc
Toronto	28	82	14	57	fr
Washington	31	88	21	70	fr

c—cloudy; fo—fogGy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Foggy. Temp. 19—13 (66—55). LONDON: Rain. Temp. 20—12 (68—54). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 29—15 (84—59). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 34—24 (93—75). PARIS: Foggy. Temp. 21—10 (70—50). ROME: Fair. Temp. 27—19 (81—66). TEL AVIV: Fair. Temp. 33—21 (91—70). ZURICH: Cloudy. Temp. 22—10 (73—50). BANGKOK: Cloudy. Temp. 32—26 (90—79). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 31—27 (88—81). MANILA: Cloudy. Temp. 30—26 (86—79). SEOUL: Overcast. Temp. 25—21 (77—70). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 33—25 (91—77).

هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Colts Down Patriots In Overtime Opener

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FOXBORO, Massachusetts — Linebacker Johnnie Cooks ran 52 yards for a touchdown with a fumble recovery on the third play of overtime as Baltimore won its first National Football League game since 1981 here Sunday, a 29-23 season-opener over New England.

Baltimore, 0-8-1 last season, won for the third time in 29 outings. All three decisions have come against New England.

NFL ROUNDUP

Cooks scooped up Tony Collins's fumble and went untouched down the left sideline for his first professional touchdown. The decisive score came one play after the Patriots' Steve Grogan had hit Cedric Jones for a 31-yard completion that moved the ball to the Colt 47-yard line.

The Colts sent the game into overtime on Raul Allegre's third field goal, a 33-yarder with 00:00 showing on the clock. Baltimore had taken the ball at its own 9 yard line with 1:09 left. New England went ahead, 23-20, on a 9-yard touchdown run by Robert Weathers with 1:16 to play in the game.

Baltimore had taken a 20-16 lead when Mike Pagel and Bernard Henry hooked up for their second touchdown pass of the day, a 5-yarder with 1:03 left in the third quarter, capping a 13-play, 88-yard drive. *That* score followed a 39-yard field goal by John Smith that put the Patriots ahead, 16-13.

The Colts had tied the score at halftime, 13-13, with 10 points in the final :41 on a 16-yard pass from Pagel to Henry and a 52-yard field goal by Allegre.

Rams 20, Bengals 10

In Cincinnati, Marcus Allen scored two touchdowns and Chris Bahr kicked two field goals to lead the Los Angeles Raiders to a 20-10 victory over the Bengals. Cincinnati could manage only a third-period field goal by Jim Breech and a 9-yard touchdown pass from Ken Anderson to M.L. Harris with a minute left to play in the game.

Rams 16, Giants 6

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Vince Ferragamo threw two touchdown passes to Mike Barber and a revamped defense accounted for five sacks and five turnovers as the Los Angeles Rams, under first-year Coach John Robinson, humbled the New York Giants, 16-6.

Vikings 27, Browns 21

In Cleveland, Ted Brown ran for two scores and caught a Tommy Kramer pass for a third as Minnesota defeated the Browns, 27-21. Brown ran for first-half TDs of 1 and 5 yards in helping the Vikings to a 17-7 halftime lead, and caught a 10-yard touchdown pass with 4:31 left in the third quarter to widen the margin to 24-14.

Falcons 20, Bears 17

In Chicago, Steve Bartkowski's second touchdown pass of the game — a 21-yarder to Alfred Jenkins midway through the fourth quarter — lifted Atlanta to a 20-17 victory over the Bears, making Dan Henning's coaching debut a success. Bartkowski, who had hit William Andrews for a 23-yard first-period TD, found Jenkins with 9:17 left to cap a 7-play drive of 81 yards, 73 of which came on Bartkowski passes.

Dolphins 12, Bills 0

In Orchard Park, New York, Uwe von Schamann kicked four field goals, including a 50-yarder, as Miami ground to a 12-0 victory over the Bills. Von Schamann's 50-yarder, coming 40 seconds into the fourth period and giving the Dolphins their final points, was set up when defensive back Lyle Blackwood intercepted a pass by Buffalo's Joe Ferguson.

Eagles 22, 49ers 17

In San Francisco, backup quarterback Joe Pisarcik threw a 17-yard third-period touchdown pass to Hubie Oliver and Tony Franklin kicked three field goals in leading Philadelphia to a 22-17 victory over the 49ers in Saturday night's season opener. Filling in for Ron Jaworski, who was mildly injured in the first half, Pisarcik completed 8 of 10 passes for 108 yards to rally the Eagles from a 10-3 halftime deficit.

Ken Clarke was penalized for grabbing 49er fullback Roger Craig by the facemask during the first period of the NHL opener Saturday in San Francisco. Philadelphia won, 22-17.

The Associated Press

Vilas Upset; Navratilova, Connors Gain

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Guillermo Vilas of Argentina was upset by Greg Holmes Saturday in the third round of the U.S. Open Tennis Championships. Vilas, seeded sixth and the last foreign player to win the U.S. Open, fell to Holmes, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

Martina Navratilova, the women's top seed who is trying to win the only major title that has eluded her, sped through Kate Gompert, 6-2, 6-2. Meanwhile, Jimmy Connors, the defending men's champion and seeded third this year, eliminated Bruce Manson, 6-0, 6-4, 6-0, and Andrea Jaeger, seeded third, outlasted Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-7, 7-6.

Ninth-seeded Andrea Temesvari of Hungary was upset, 6-4, 6-0, by Pascale Paradis of France, who is the French and Wimbledon junior girls' champion.

Heinz Gunthardt of Switzerland closed out Saturday's third-round play by upsetting 11th-seeded Gene Mayer, 6-1, 6-0, 6-0. Mayer came completely unraveled with a flood of unforced errors in the match, which lasted only 66 minutes. Mayer held service in the third game of the first set before Gunthardt won the next 16 games to move into the next round, where he will face Connors.

In Friday's second-round matches, the only seed to fall was Kathy Rinaldi, No. 15, who was eliminated, 6-4, 6-3, by Ivanna Madruga-Osses of Argentina.

Vilas, the 1977 U.S. Open champion, commenting on his defeat by Holmes, a student at the University of Utah, said, "I never saw him play [before]. It was a surprise to me, because normally in the third round you get someone you know. I did not know how to play him."

What Vilas got was an opponent

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

always attacking, always forcing the play with an unorthodox two-handed grip on both his forehand and backhand.

"I tried to do different things, but it did not work," said Vilas, who is facing a year's suspension and a $20,000 fine for allegedly accepting a guarantee to play at a tournament. "That's the dangerous part when you play a player you've played before."

Holmes ripped through the first set, breaking Vilas in the second set as he jumped out to a 4-1 lead. He held his service in the seventh game, then broke again in the eighth to wrap up the opening set.

The two battled evenly through the first four games of the middle set. Then Holmes ripped off the next four games and Vilas was down 2-0 in sets.

Holmes started off the third set by winning the first two games, breaking Vilas in the second game. But Vilas broke right back, the first time in the match he had been able to solve Holmes's service.

Holmes then reeled off the next three games and was serving for the match with the third-set score 5-1. He reached match point at 40-30, then lost the next three points and his service as he failed to connect on any of his first serves.

Vilas held to narrow the gap to 3-5, although he had to stave off three more match points. In the ninth game, Holmes again had trouble with his first serve, although he took a 40-15 lead and had match point for the fifth time. That time he got his first serve in and closed out the tournament's biggest upset to date with a service winner.

Connors, who played despite receiving a death threat earlier Saturday, had no problems defeating Manson. Officials later said they had taken "our normal procedures" regarding security, and Connors left the stadium immediately after his match.

Navratilova needed 59 minutes, her longest match of tournament so far, to dispose of Gompert.

In Friday's second-rounders, Chris Evert Lloyd, the defending women's champion and the No. 2 seed, breezed past Alycia Moulton, 6-2, 6-2, and top-seeded John McEnroe crushed John Sadri, 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Sadri has lost all seven of his meetings with McEnroe.

Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, seeded second, defeated Israel's Shlomo Glickstein, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2; fifth-sedded Mats Wilander of Sweden stopped Brian Gottfried, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6, and Yannick Noah of France, seeded fourth, overcame compatriot Jerome Vanier, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Other winners Friday were fifth-seeded Pam Shriver, No. 8 Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, No. 10 Zina Garrison, No. 14 Jo Durie of Britain and No. 16 Kathy Jordan.

In the men's draw, No. 12 Johan Kriek outlasted Lloyd Bourne, No. 13 Steve Denton stopped Australian Brad Drewett, and No. 15 Vitas Gerulaitis defeated Fritz Buehning.

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Joakim Nystrom, Sweden, def. Carlos Kirmayr, Brazil, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. Gianni Ocleppo, Italy, def. Rodney Harmon, U.S., 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Vitas Gerulaitis (15), U.S., def. Fritz Buehning, U.S., 3-6, 6-1, 7-6 (8-6), 6-2. Eric Korita, U.S., def. Libor Pimek, Czechoslovakia, 6-4, 7-6 (11-9), 6-2. Steve Denton (13), U.S., def. Brad Drewett, Australia, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. Johan Kriek (12), U.S., def. Lloyd Bourne, U.S., 6-4, 6-1, 3-6, 2-6, 6-1. Jonny Levine, U.S., def. Peter Fleming, U.S., 7-5, 6-7 (6-8), 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

Vince Van Patten, U.S., def. Peter Feigl, Austria, 6-2, 2-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1. Kim Warwick, Australia, def. Tim Wilkison, U.S., 6-3, 7-5, 6-2. Mats Wilander (5), Sweden, def. Brian Gottfried, U.S., 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3). Ricardo Acuna, Chile, def. Robert Seguso, U.S., 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. Andres Gomez, Ecuador, def. Gilles Moretton, France, 5-7, 3-6, 7-5, 7-5, 6-3. John McEnroe (1), U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Yannick Noah (4), France, def. Jerome Vanier, France, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4. Bill Scanlon (16), U.S., def. Chris Lewis, New Zealand, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Jimmy Arias (9), U.S., def. Tom Gullikson, U.S., 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1), 7-6 (9-7). Roscoe Tanner, U.S., def. Sandy Mayer, U.S., 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 2-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-3). Ivan Lendl (2), Czechoslovakia, def. Shlomo Glickstein, Israel, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Pam Shriver (5), U.S., def. Jean Hepner, U.S., 6-4, 6-3. Pam Teeguarden, U.S., def. Kim Steinmetz, U.S., 6-0, 6-3. Jo Durie (14), Britain, def. Etsuko Inoue, Japan, 7-5, 6-3. Kathy Jordan (16), U.S., def. Peanut Louie, U.S., 6-1, 6-1. Hana Mandlikova (8), Czechoslovakia, def. Kathy Horvath, U.S., 7-5, 7-6 (7-2).

Andrea Leand, U.S., def. Iva Budarova, Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. Kimberly Shaefer, U.S., def. Claudia Monteiro, Brazil, 7-5, 6-2. Manuela Maleeva, Bulgaria, def. Gretchen Rush, U.S., 6-2, 6-0. Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Louise Allen, U.S., 6-2, 6-1. Kathleen Cummings, U.S., def. Mary Lou Piatek, U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 0-6, 6-2. Zina Garrison (10), U.S., def. Shelly Solomon, U.S., 4-6, 6-0, 6-3. Terry Phelps, U.S., def. Laura Bernstein, U.S., 6-3, 6-4. Anne White, U.S., def. Yvonne Vermaak, South Africa, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4. Ivanna Madruga-Osses, Argentina, def. Kathy Rinaldi (12), U.S., 6-4, 6-3. Rosie Casals, U.S., def. Julie Harrington, U.S., 6-1, 6-3. Carling Bassett, Canada, def. Ann Kiyomura, U.S., 6-3, 6-0. Terry Holladay, U.S., def. JoAnne Russell, U.S., 7-6 (7-5), 6-1. Chris Evert Lloyd (2), U.S., def. Alycia Moulton, U.S., 6-2, 6-2. Wendy Turnbull (6), Australia, def. Marcela Skuherska, Czechoslovakia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
MEN'S SINGLES
Third Round

Greg Holmes, U.S., def. Guillermo Vilas (6), Argentina, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3. Mark Dickson, U.S., def. Danie Visser, South Africa, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. John Lloyd, Britain, def. Terry Moor, U.S., 6-3, 5-7, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1. Jimmy Connors (3), U.S., def. Bruce Manson, U.S., 6-0, 6-4, 6-0. Eliot Teltscher (14), U.S., def. Anders Jarryd, Sweden, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. Bill Scanlon (16), U.S., def. Pat Cash, Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2. Heinz Gunthardt, Switzerland, def. Gene Mayer (11), U.S., 6-1, 6-0, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Third Round

Andrea Jaeger (3), U.S., def. Mima Jausovec, Yugoslavia, 6-2, 6-7 (2-7), 7-6 (7-1). Bonnie Gadusek, U.S., def. Helena Sukova, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 7-6 (9-7). Pilar Vasquez, Peru, def. Patricia Hy, Hong Kong, 6-4, 6-2. Lisa Bonder, U.S., def. Catherine Suire, France, 6-2, 7-5. Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Kate Gompert, U.S., 6-2, 6-2. Pascale Paradis, France, def. Andrea Temesvari (9), Hungary, 6-4, 6-0. Sylvia Hanika (7), West Germany, def. Grace Kim, U.S., 6-3, 6-0.

Easler's Homer Puts Pirates in First Place

United Press International

ATLANTA — Mike Easler capped a six-run seventh inning with a pinch hit grand-slam home run that led the Pittsburgh Pirates to a 6-2 triumph over the Atlanta Braves here Saturday and into first place in the National League East. It was the Braves' sixth straight loss.

With the Braves leading 2-0 in the seventh, Marvell Wynne led off with a walk and scored on a double

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

by Bill Madlock. Jason Thompson walked and, one out later, Johnnie Ray doubled to right off reliever Steve Bedrosian (8-8) to score Madlock. Tony Pena was intentionally walked to load the bases.

After another out, Easler, batting for reliever Jim Bibby (4-10), drilled his ninth home run of the season and second career grand slam over the center-field fence.

Atlanta's starter, Phil Niekro, went 5⅔ innings and permitted only one hit. The veteran knuckleballer also walked eight and struck out eight.

Reliever Cecilio Guante threw the final three innings for Pittsburgh and allowed one hit to pick up his seventh save.

Cubs 9, Astros 3

In Chicago, Jody Davis went 4-for-4, including a pair of doubles, and scored twice to lead the Cubs to a 9-3 victory over Houston. The Astros' Bill Doran opened the game with his seventh homer, but the Cubs sent 12 batters to the plate and seven scored in their half of the first.

Giants 5, Phillies 4

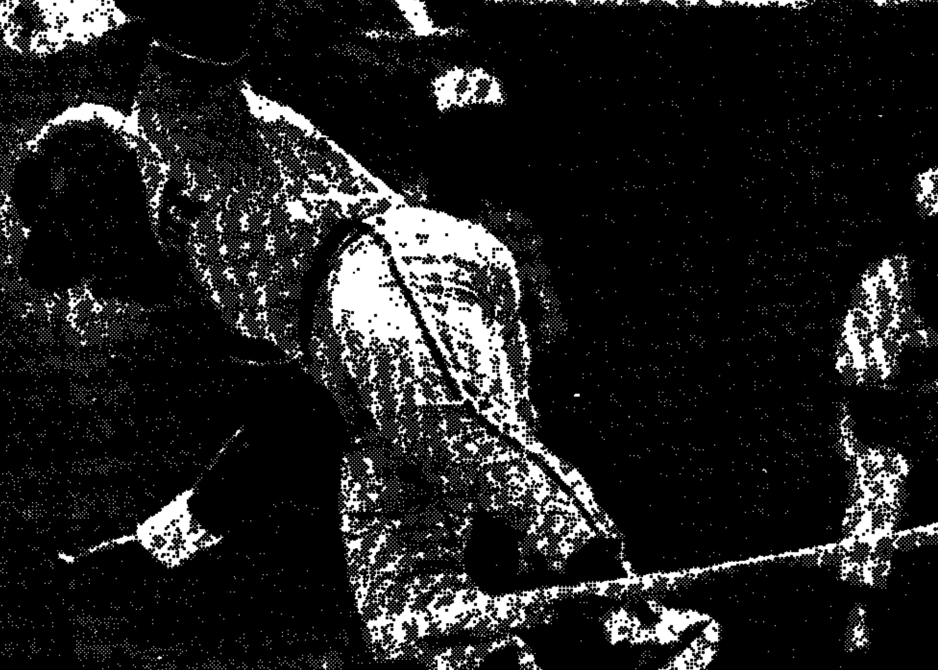
In Philadelphia, Steve Nicosia singled home three sixth-inning runs against Steve Carlton (12-15) as San Francisco edged the Phillies, 5-4.

Mets 4, Padres 3

In New York, Brian Giles hit a sacrifice fly to center in the 15th to drive in Bob Bailor with the winning run and lift the Mets past San Diego, 4-3, in a game that lasted four hours and 36 minutes.

Dodgers 4, Expos 0

In Montreal, Ken Landreaux's two-run single keyed a three-run first and Bob Welch (13-11) combined with Tom Niedenfuer on a six-hitter as Los Angeles blanked the Expos, 4-0.



Detroit's Chet Lemon was beaned by a Jim Clancy pitch Saturday in Toronto, but Lemon came back to contribute a two-run home run in the Tigers' 7-4 victory over the Blue Jays.

The Associated Press

Reds 3, Cardinals 2

In St. Louis, Dave Concepcion delivered an RBI single with one out in the 10th to propel Cincinnati and Mario Soto (15-11) to a 3-2 defeat of the Cardinals.

Tigers 7, Blue Jays 4

In the American League, in Toronto, Lance Parrish and Chet Lemon each belted two-run homers to help Dan Petry (15-8) and Detroit past the Blue Jays, 7-4.

Indians 13, A's 6

In Oakland, California, Cleveland erupted for a 10-run ninth inning that crushed the A's, 13-6. The Indians sent 15 batters to the plate in the explosion against six pitchers, setting an Oakland record for most pitchers in one inning.

Orioles 13, Twins 0

In Minneapolis, Ken Singleton hit a grand slam and Cal Ripken had two home runs to highlight Baltimore's 13-0 thrashing of Minnesota.

White Sox 9, Red Sox 6

In Boston, Ron Kittle and Julio Cruz knocked in two runs apiece and Chicago capitalized on shoddy defense to help Rich Dotson to his 16th victory, a 9-6 triumph over the Red Sox.

Royals 5, Rangers 0
Rangers 8, Royals 1

In Arlington, Texas, Buddy Bell drove in three runs with a single and a two-run homer to support the seven-hit pitching of Mike Smithson (8-13) and lead Texas to an 8-1 romp and a split of a doubleheader with Kansas City. In the opener, Gaylord Perry pitched a six-hitter for his 53d career shutout and Willie Aikens hit a three-run homer to pace the Royals' 5-0 victory.

Brewers 4, Angels 2

In Anaheim, California, Cecil Cooper scored the go-ahead run from third base on Andy Hassler's wild pitch to trigger a two-run ninth-inning rally that lifted Milwaukee past California, 4-2. Cooper began the rally with a single, his third hit of the game, off loser Mike Witt (7-11).

Yankees 5, Mariners 3

In Seattle, Roy Smalley drove in two runs and Dave Winfield rapped out four hits to power New York's 5-3 defeat of the Mariners. John Montefusco (2-0) scattered seven hits in six innings George Frazier pitched the final three innings to pick up his sixth save.

Curry Retains WBA Title

United Press International

MARSALA, Sicily — Donald Curry retained his World Boxing Association welterweight title Saturday night by defeating fellow American Roger Stafford at 1:42 of the first round after the referee halted the bout on a three-knockdown rule.

Curry, 21, attacked from the opening bell of the scheduled 15-round bout and sent Stafford to the canvas three times in less than two minutes. Referee Stanley Christoudoulou of South Africa invoked the regulation, which automatically ends a match after three knockdowns, at 1:42.

"I don't usually start this fast," Curry said moments later. "Roger had been talking a lot about how he was going to knock me out, so I just got to him first."

Stafford's stunned handlers flooded into the ring, as Curry and his camp erupted in cheers. Curry was hoisted on his handlers' shoulders and paraded around the ring.

"I didn't expect Roger to go down this easy," said Curry, who won the title last February with a 15-round decision over Huan Suk Hwang of South Korea. "But by the time I caught him the first time I knew the fight was over."

Curry, 1980 U.S. Olympic boxing trials winner, scored his first knockdown less than 30 seconds into the bout before 3,000 fans at Marsala's soccer stadium. Stafford struggled to his feet but Curry sensed his chance to move in.

He landed another series of two-handed flurries and Stafford slumped to the floor for the second time a few moments later. As soon as Stafford rose to his feet, a powerful jab sent him to the canvas for a third time.

"My mother in Fort Worth [Texas] called me just before the fight," Curry said, "and she said Roger has been mouthing off in the local paper. So I knew I had to win."

The victory raised Curry's two-year pro record to 17 victories and no losses. Twelve of his triumphs have been by knockout. He weighed in at 147-½ pounds against Stafford's 147.

"I don't know who I'll fight next," Curry said. "I'd like to unify the welterweight title by taking on [WBC champion] Milt McCrory." McCrory retained his welterweight crown with a victory over Colin Jones of Wales last month.

Georgia Defeats UCLA; SMU and Florida St. Win

The Associated Press

ATHENS, Georgia — Charles Dean's 69-yard interception return with 18 seconds to play clinched Georgia's 19-8 victory over UCLA here Saturday night in the Bulldogs' first outing in three years without Herschel Walker, the running back who skipped his final season to turn professional.

Georgia built a 12-0 lead in the first half on a touchdown by Todd Williams and two field goals by

FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

Kevin Butler. It yielded two field goals in the final 1:12 before halftime and held off three Bruin threats in the second half to win without Walker, who rushed for 5,259 yards and set 10 National Collegiate Athletic Association records in his three-year career.

SMU 24, Louisville 6

In Irving, Texas, tailback Reggie Dupard scored twice and quarterback Lance McIlhenny passed for a touchdwon as Southern Methodist extended its unbeaten streak to 17, longest in the nation, with a 24-6 decision over Louisville.

Florida St. 47, East Carolina 46

In Tallahassee, Florida, Kelly Lowrey hit tight end Tom Wheeler for a 5-yard touchdown pass with 4:36 to play boosting Florida State past East Carolina, 47-46, in a game whose lead changed hands seven times. Lowrey passed for three touchdowns and Greg Allen, last year's national scoring champion, added three more for the Seminoles.

California 19, Texas A & M 17

In College Station, Texas, linebacker Ron Rivera tackled Texas A&M's Jimmie Hawkins in the end zone for a safety with 57 seconds to play as California edged Texas A&M, 19-17.

Pittsburgh 13, Tennessee 3

In Knoxville, Tennessee, John Cummings and Dwight Collins combined on a 56-yard scoring play and Eric Shubert kicked two field goals to make Pittsburgh a 13-3 winner over Tennessee.

Boston Col. 45, Morgan St. 12

In Newton, Massachusetts, Doug Flutie hit on 15 of 27 passes for 227 yards and two touchdowns in Boston College's 45-12 thumping of Morgan State.

Long Beach St. 28, Kansas St. 20

In Manhattan, Kansas, José Oceguera kicked a school-record five field goals to lead Long Beach State to a 28-20 upset of Kansas State.

Mississippi St. 14, Tulane 9

In Starkville, Mississippi, quarterback John Bond hit Danny Knight with two long passes to set up first-half touchdowns and Mississippi State held on to down Tulane, 14-9.

Air Force 34, Colorado St. 13

In Fort Collins, Colorado, halfback Mike Brown rushed for 131 yards and fullback John Kershner for 130 more as the Air Force ground out a 34-13 victory over Colorado State.

College Football Scores

EAST

Boston College 45, Morgan St. 12
Slippery Rock 18, Bloomsburg St. 7
W. Virginia 35, Ohio U. 3

SOUTH

Appalachian St. 27, Wake Forest 25
Clemson 44, W. Carolina 10
Florida 28, Miami, Fla. 3
Florida St. 47, E. Carolina 46
Georgia 19, UCLA 8
Grambling St. 28, Alcorn St. 0
Kentucky 31, Cent. Michigan 14
Memphis St. 27, Mississippi 17
Mississippi St. 14, Tulane 9
N. Carolina 24, S. Carolina 8
Pittsburgh 13, Tennessee 3
S. Carolina St. 13, Furman 3
S. Mississippi 22, Richmond 3
Virginia 38, Duke 30

MIDWEST

Akron 13, Kent St. 6
Ball St. 42, Rhode Island 24
Indiana St. 18, NE Louisiana 9
Long Beach St. 28, Kansas St. 20
N. Dakota 55, Michigan Tech 7
N. Illinois 37, Kansas 34
N. Iowa 34, Drake 10

SOUTHWEST

Abilene Christian 22, Angelo St. 9
California 19, Texas A&M 17
N. Texas St. 32, W. Texas St. 3
SMU Meth. 24, Louisville 6
Texas-El Paso 20, New Mexico St. 9
Tulsa 34, San Diego St. 9

FAR WEST

Air Force 34, Colorado St. 13
Arizona 30, Oregon St. 6
New Mexico 17, Utah 7
Pacific U. 21, Oregon 15
Washington St. 27, Montana St. 7
Wyoming 34, S. Dakota 13

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
Toronto	6	2	0	227	173	12
Hamilton	2	4	0	190	186	6
Ottawa	3	5	0	179	216	6
Montreal	1	6	0	119	205	2

WESTERN DIVISION

	W	L	T	PF	PA	Pts
British Clmb	6	2	0	258	155	12
Winnipeg	5	2	0	178	148	10
Calgary	4	3	0	201	182	8
Edmonton	4	3	0	188	152	8
Saskatchwn	1	6	0	153	256	2

Friday's Result
Ottawa 49, British Columbia 19

Friday's and Saturday's Baseball Line Scores

FRIDAY'S RESULTS
AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Game

Detroit 020 010 031 2—9 14 0
Toronto 100 302 010 1—8 15 0
Berenguer, Martin (4), Bair (6), Lopez (8) and Parrish, Leal, Jackson (8), Geisel (8), Gott (9) and Whitt. W—Lopez, 9-7. L—Gott, 7-13. HRs—Detroit, Gibson (11), Parrish (22). Toronto, Whitt (13), Barfield 2 (21).

Second Game

Detroit 000 031 300—7 15 0
Toronto 204 110 00x—8 14 0
Wilcox, Bailey (3), Gumpert (5), Martin (8) and Wockenfuss, Castillo (2), Parrish (8); Acker, Geisel (7) and Whitt. W—Acker, 4-1. L—Wilcox 8-9. HRs—Detroit, Lemon (21), Parrish (23). Toronto, Mulliniks (7).

Chicago 010 000 000—1 3 1
Boston 200 300 00x—5 10 1
Koosman, Barojas (4) and Hill; Boyd and Allenson. W—Boyd, 4-4. L—Koosman, 10-7. HRs—Chicago, Kittle (28). Boston, Rice (34).

Baltimore 000 000 001—1 5 0
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 5 0
Flanagan, Stoddard (9) and Dempsey; Viola, Davis (9) and Engle. W—Flanagan, 9-3. L—Viola, 7-12. HR—Baltimore, Singleton (17).

Kansas City 000 000 000—0 6 1
Texas 000 040 30x—7 8 1
Splittorff, Armstrong (7) and Slaught; Hough and Sundberg. W—Hough, 12-12. L—Splittorff, 10-7. HR—Texas, Wright (16).

Cleveland 101 101 000—4 11 1
Oakland 000 000 020—2 5 0
Sorensen, Anderson (8) and Hassey; Heimueller, Atherton (5), Beard (9) and Heath. W—Sorensen, 9-9. L—Heimueller, 3-4. HR—Cleveland, Hassey (4).

Milwaukee 010 100 210—5 10 2
California 000 130 20x—6 14 1
Porter, Waits (5), Slaton (7), Augustine (7), Tellmann (7) and Yost, Schroeder (9); Forsch, Steirer (7), Hassler (9) and Boone. W—Steirer, 3-1. L—Waits, 0-3.

New York 300 010 100—5 13 1
Seattle 000 001 030—4 10 1
Fontenot, Gossage (8) and Cerone; Young, Best (7), Vande Berg (8), Thomas (9) and Nelson. W—Fontenot, 5-2. L—Young, 10-13. HR—New York, Winfield (26).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 001 020 030—6 12 0
Chicago 030 000 020—5 11 0
Scott, Knepper (3), Dawley (7), DiPino (8) and Mizerock; Noles, Proly (5), Campbell (7), Smith (8) and Davis. W—Dawley, 6-5. L—Campbell, 4-8. HR—Houston, Puhl (6).

Los Angeles 200 110 000—4 11 2
Montreal 000 000 100—1 5 0
Reuss and Fimple; Rogers, Sanderson (7), James (9) and Carter. W—Reuss, 10-10. L—Rogers, 16-9. HR—Los Angeles, Guerrero (26).

Pittsburgh 100 003 000—4 5 0
Atlanta 000 010 000—1 5 1
Candelaria, Tekulve (8) and Pena; Dayley, Forster (6), Dedmon (8), Bedrosian (9) and Sinatro. W—Candelaria, 13-8. L—Dayley, 4-5. HR—Pittsburgh, Parker (10).

San Francisco 000 000 201—3 9 2
Philadelphia 100 000 004—5 7 0
Martin, Lavelle (7) and Brenly; Denny, Reed (8) and Diaz. W—Reed, 6-1. L—Lavelle, 6-4. HR—Philadelphia, Morgan (12), Virgil (5).

Cincinnati 120 000 001—4 6 0
St. Louis 000 000 000—0 4 4
Pastore and Knicley; Stuper, LaPoint (4), VonOhlen (7), Lahti (9) and Porter. W—Pastore, 7-12. L—Stuper, 9-9.

San Diego 000 002 010—3 9 0
New York 022 000 30x—7 13 2
Show, Monge (7), Sosa (7) and Kennedy; Terrell, Orosco (8) and Ortiz. W—Terrell, 6-6. L—Show, 13-10. HRs—San Diego, Kennedy (11). New York, Strawberry (22).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS
NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston 100 000 200—3 10 3
Chicago 700 020 00x—9 12 1
Madden, LaCoss (1), Heathcock (5), LaCorte (7) and Mizerock, Spilman (4); Jenkins, Bordi (6) and Davis. W—Jenkins, 5-9. L—Madden, 6-4. HR—Houston, Doran (7).

Pittsburgh 000 000 600—6 5 0
Atlanta 020 000 000—2 4 0
Rhoden, Bibby (6), Guante (7) and Pena; Niekro, Bedrosian, Dedmon (7), Boggs (8) and Benedict. W—Bibby, 4-10. L—Bedrosian, 8-8. HR—Pittsburgh, Easler (9).

San Francisco 001 103 000—5 10 0
Philadelphia 000 003 001—4 7 0
Krukow, Barr (6), Minton (9) and Nicosia; Carlton, Andersen (7) and Diaz. W—Krukow, 10-8. L—Carlton, 12-15. HRs—Philadelphia, DeJesus (2), Morgan (13).

Los Angeles 300 000 001—4 9 2
Montreal 000 000 000—0 6 0
Welch, Niedenfuer (7) and Yeager; B.Smith, Reardon (8) and Carter. W—Welch, 13-11. L—B.Smith, 4-8. HR—Los Angeles, Landestoy (1).

Cincinnati 001 000 001 1—3 9 2
St. Louis 100 000 001 0—2 7 1
Soto and Trevino; Cox, Rucker (10), Sutter (10) and Porter. W—Soto, 15-11. L—Rucker, 5-2. HRs—Cincinnati, Redus (15). St. Louis, Porter (13).

San Diego 100 001 100 000 000—3 7 1
New York 102 000 000 000 001—4 12 2
Lollar, DeLeon (7), Lucas (10), Monge (13), Sosa (15) and Kennedy, Gwosdz (14); Seaver, Orosco (7), Diaz (10), Sisk (12), Gorman (14) and Ortiz, Hodges (10). W—Gorman, 1-4. L—Sosa, 1-4. HR—New York, K. Hernandez (12)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit 200 300 002—7 9 0
Toronto 000 102 010—4 7 1
Petry, Martin (8) and Parrish; Clancy, Cooper (9) and Whitt. W—Petry, 15-8. L—Clancy, 14-8. HRs—Detroit, Parrish (24), Lemon (22). Toronto, Upshaw (22).

Baltimore 107 021 101—13 18 0
Minnesota 000 000 000—0 8 2
MGregor and Nolan; Schrom, Whitehouse (3), O'Connor (4) and Engle, Laudner (7). W—McGregor, 17-5. L—Schrom, 12-7. HRs—Baltimore, Ripken 2 (23), Singleton (18), Dauer (5), Ford (9), Nolan (3).

Chicago 400 002 210—9 10 0
Boston 300 000 210—6 12 4
Dotson, Agosto (7), Lamp (8) and Fisk; Tudor, Clear (8) and Gedman, Newman (9). W—Dotson, 16-7. L—Tudor, 10-10. HR—Chicago, Kittle (29).

Cleveland 001 000 02(10)—13 13 1
Oakland 000 400 101 —6 7 0
Heaton, Spillner (7) and Essian, Hassey (8); Warren, Beard (8), Underwood (9), Farmer (9), C.Young (9), B.Bradley (9), J.Jones (9) and Kearney. W—Spillner, 2-9. L—Beard, 5-5. HRs—Cleveland, Thomas (19). Oakland, Murphy (15).

First Game

Kansas City 010 004 000—5 5 1
Texas 000 000 000—0 6 1
Perry and Slaught; Darwin, Tobik (7) and Sundberg. W—Perry, 7-13. L—Darwin, 7-11. HR—Kansas City, Aikens (16).

Second Game

Kansas City 000 001 000—1 7 1
Texas 024 000 02x—8 12 0
Creel, Huismann (3), Armstrong (8) and Wathan; Smithson and Johnson. W—Smithson, 8-13. L—Creel, 2-5. HR—Texas, Bell (13).

Milwaukee 000 200 002—4 11 0
California 000 002 001—3 7 1
Caldwell, Ladd (9) and Simmons; Witt, Hassler (9), Sanchez (9) and Boone. W—Caldwell, 11-9. L—Witt, 7-11. HR—California, R. Clark (5).

New York 000 203 000—5 15 2
Seattle 010 020 000—3 7 0
Montefusco, Frazier (7) and Cerone; Moore, Thomas (6), Vande Berg (9) and J. Nelson. W—Montefusco, 2-0. L—Moore, 4-6.

Ovett Regains Mark in 1,500

The Associated Press

RIETI, Italy — Steve Ovett of Britain set a world record of three minutes, 30.78 seconds in the 1,500-meter run at an international track meet here Sunday.

The previous record was 3:31.24, set by South African-born Sydney Maree last Sunday in Cologne. Maree had shaved 12-hundredths of a second off the record set by Ovett on Aug. 27, 1980.

Liberty Will Defend America's Cup

United Press International

NEWPORT, Rhode Island — Liberty has been named to defend the America's Cup. Late Friday, the New York Yacht Club excused the yacht Courageous from further competition after two losses to her rival earlier in the day.

Members of the NYYC's America's Cup Committee then sailed to skipper Dennis Conner's berth to tell him and the Liberty crew they had been picked to defend in what is expected to be the toughest competition in the 132 years the United States has monopolized the silver trophy.

Connor, who successfully defended aboard Freedom in 1980, said he was "delighted and thrilled" with a second opportunity to defend the trophy. "It feels better" than in 1980, Conner said, "because we had to work harder." He said the Courageous crew "pushed us a lot harder than we thought possible."

Liberty beat Courageous twice, by margins of 52 and 13 seconds, on Friday. The contests left the Liberty with a 13-8 record and Courageous at 11-12, but Liberty accumulated the most victories overall during the summerlong races.

Australia II, meanwhile, took a 2-1 lead over Victory '83 of Britain in the challenger finals Saturday. The winner of the best-of-seven series will challenge Liberty in the finals, which start Sept. 13.

Conner immediately started plotting his strategy for tackling Australia II, which is heavily favored to defeated Victory '83.

"We cannot lose sight of what we're here for," said Connor. "This was the first hurdle. We must concentrate on beating the Australians and their winged keel. We'd be damn fools not to be concerned."

Conner is hoping that newly added appendages on Freedom, now Liberty's trial horse, will increase speed and maneuverability in heavier conditions. If they prove to be anywhere near as successful as those on Australia II, they will be attached to Liberty.

Liberty designer Johan Valentijn is well aware that time is running out but said enough remains to experiment with Freedom and apply those changes to Liberty.

After five weeks of trying to oust Australia II from the competition, the New York Yacht Club dropped protests against the wings and then announced the Americans could use similar tactics.

The Associated Press

The 12-meter Liberty, skippered by Dennis Conner (hatless, upper right), beat Courageous twice Friday and was named to defend the America's Cup in the finals that start Sept. 13.

Bringing Architecture Back to Its Roots

Aga Khan Awards Emphasize Local Resources and Initiatives

By Geoffrey Weston
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — When the Aga Khan presented the first of his triennial architecture awards in 1980, he said, "I have been increasingly concerned with the physical form that the Islamic world will take in the future: the houses we live in, our places of work, the institutions that serve us, the gardens and parks where we rest, the markets and, of course, the mosques. How will they look? How will they affect our perceptions of the world and of ourselves? And, above all, will the Islamic environment of tomorrow be identifiably ours?"

The second Aga Khan award for architecture, valued at $500,000, was distributed among 11 winners in the Topkapi Palace in Istanbul Sunday. As in 1980, the 1983 award winners are about relating architecture to its local roots, with emphasis on using local resources and initiatives creatively. They range from a huge mud mosque in Mali to the modern technology in the Haj pilgrimage terminal at Jeddah airport in Saudi Arabia.

The Great Mosque of Niono in Mali was enlarged from a much smaller building by Lassiné Minta, a master mason who did the work for only $365 with materials and labor supplied by the community. The massive structure is mud brick, and there are four dominant towers. The jury praised the efforts to continue a powerful vernacular tradition.

In contrast is the White Mosque in Visoko, Yugoslavia, squeezed into a market place in a densely built community, of which it is the religious and intellectual hub. The materials are limited — concrete (plastered and painted white), natural wood and painted iron tubes, with travertine tiles for paths and courtyards, but all from local sources, and most of the cost was raised from local contributions. The interior, though avant-garde, reflects the traditional atmosphere of a mosque.

The Hafsia quarter in the Medina of Tunis presented an early problem of inner city decay that began in the 1920s. Parts were demolished before local and UNESCO experts took it in hand. Their efforts are criticized for failing to meet lower-income needs, but the public spaces are sensitively organized, new buildings have been inserted discreetly, and because the project provides a valuable lesson for other old urban areas in the Moslem world.

The question of the viability of traditional building methods and craftsmanship in a rapidly mechanizing world was repeatedly raised as the jury sifted through more than 200 contenders. The Ramses Wissa Wassef Arts Center in Giza, Egypt, offered an answer. It was named for a man who started with the simple aim of preserving vanishing crafts, but when he built his weaving school he decided to employ Nubian master masons and construct a mud building of vaults and domes inspired by traditional Nubian methods.

The school was a success. The students learned building as well as weaving. Schools of pottery, carpet weaving and stained glass were added and then came houses and a museum. The project grew naturally out of its environment, supported the local village and brought it fame, as well as architectural quality.

The original idea of recognizing excellence in design was reinterpreted by the jury for the first award, and a similar line has continued. The right balance among jury members was crucial — one sociologist and eight architects (six from Islamic countries), aided by technical assessors, who included local people. Their choice reflected the battle between the monument and social progress. Social benefit scored heavily. Only one personal whim appears among the winners — an elegant country house designed for his own use by the Turkish poet and architect Nail Cakirhan. It drew special praise for its use of space in a traditional Turkish way but in a form that goes well beyond simple reproduction and harmonizes exceptionally well with its natural surroundings on the southwestern coast of Anatolia.

Two tourist developments are also commended. A complex comprising apartments, a restaurant and other services at the huge new resort of Port el Kantaoui in Tunisia, successfully blends established North African elements like courtyards, interior gardens, pools and local tiles, with modern building methods. It is restrained, avoids pastiche and has been very popular with visitors.

The Tanjong Jara beach hotel and a nearby visitors' center comprise an environmental and conservation experiment that has had considerable impact on tourism in Malaysia. The hotel, modeled on *istanas* — the old hardwood palaces built for former sultans — and the visitors' center, have revived old skills and built up employment opportunities. The center is on stilts over a river to let tourists watch giant turtles lay their eggs in the sand without causing ecological disturbance.

Partly perhaps because the standard of competition has been lower than expected and partly to stress cultural continuity, three of the winners are conservation projects. The restoration of the Darb Qirmiz quarter in Cairo has brought life back to a 10th-century residential area, dotted with important Islamic monuments, while the work on the Azem palace (now a museum) in Damascus and the tomb of Shah Rukn-i-'Alam in Pakistan are reminders of what quality of workmanship is all about.

At a time when Islamic culture is only just recovering its identity, the jury has avoided as far as possible sophisticated projects by established Western architects. One wholly American design is included partly because it relates closely to the essence of Islamic faith. The Haj terminal at Jeddah airport, designed by Skidmore, Owings and Merrill and partners, can accommodate up to 80,000 pilgrims bound for Mecca. Its tentlike structure pushed modern technology beyond established frontiers.

The competition's documentation on losers as well as winners, together with the twice-yearly seminars organized by the award secretariat, comprise a valuable source of research material. More important, it demonstrates that quality is not just an ideal but a practical aim, and by poking its nose into the smallest places, it encourages people at a local level by recognizing that they exist and matter on a scale that they might never have dreamed of before.

K.Adle
The Great Mosque of Niono in Mali was enlarged by a master mason.

S. Cohn
Award-winning hotel and visitor's center in Malaysia.

J. Betant
Mosque in Yugoslavia built in town center.

BRAZIL POSTCARD

Concerts on the Steps

By Bruce Handler
The Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO — Brazilian cultural officials have an unusual program to take classical music out of the concert hall and put it on the street for Brazil's poor and often illiterate masses.

A concert series, called "Sunday on the Steps," has attracted enthusiastic crowds to Rio's Municipal Theater, an ornate hall usually frequented by the affluent. The difference is that these free performances are not inside the building but outside at the front entrance.

"Regrettably, until now serious music in Brazil has been seen as something only for the elite," says Hugo Carvana, vice president of the Rio de Janeiro State Arts Foundation and an originator of "Sunday on the Steps."

"We decided to take the music out of the concert hall, so people who never were exposed to it could try it out, without feeling shy about going to the Municipal Theater or worrying about the cost of a ticket," Carvana, a popular actor and film producer, said.

A good seat for a regular Brazilian Symphony Orchestra concert at the Municipal Theater costs the equivalent of $12 — four days' pay for the average worker. Carvana said that with the public concerts, "We have planted a seed, and people's reaction has been very positive."

A recent Sunday concert featured excerpts from the Puccini opera "Madame Butterfly." Some 4,000 people — twice as many as the theater holds inside — turned out on a sunny morning, filling downtown Cinelandia Square at the base of the hall's steps.

Sitting on beach chairs and occasionally munching on homemade sandwiches, they listened attentively and then applauded and cheered after each aria and orchestral selection. Paulo Goulart, a TV soap-opera star, narrated the story of Pinkerton, the American naval officer who falls in love with Butterfly, the young Japanese woman.

"This was a totally new experience for me," the conductor, Antonio Tauriello of Argentina, said later. "I admit I was wary at first. But this proved that audiences of any cultural background can appreciate good music."

Some in the audience were long-time music lovers. But there were many obvious newcomers, including a man in a T-shirt who said to his young son, "The music is very beautiful, but if they sang 'in Brazilian,' we'd understand it better," a reference to the fact the opera was in Italian and not Portuguese.

"Some of the performers were afraid the untrained audience would wreck the presentation by talking in the middle or clapping at the wrong time," Carvana said. "But that did not happen.

"And to really prove they appreciated the music, after the concert was over, when the tenor went to a nearby sidewalk cafe to drink a beer and relax, people who were still in the square went over to him and broke out in applause."

Carvana said that "Sunday on the Steps" is relatively inexpensive to produce, costing about $1,600 a performance for sound crews and guest artists. Orchestra and chorus members on regular salaries from the Rio de Janeiro state government are expected to perform at the outdoor concerts as part of their jobs, he said.

"Because this idea is very new, there's no actual budget for the program, and we have to scrounge for funds from various state government sources," he added. "But we think we'll be able to keep the weekly concerts going through the end of this year."

Sausage Runner Aided by Customs

United Press International

LONDON — An Italian grandmother bound for New York was treated as a terrorist suspect at Heathrow Airport because of her family's fondness for home cooking, officials said Sunday.

Airport security staff suspected the portly lady of smuggling dynamite under her clothing. They found Italian sausages.

"The old lady was visiting relatives in America and they asked her to take out some real Italian sausages," an airport official said. "She knew that American customs would ban her taking them into the States so she tied them around her waist." The airline waved her on, sausage and all. The incident occurred Friday, but officials kept it secret until after the passenger cleared U.S. customs Sunday.

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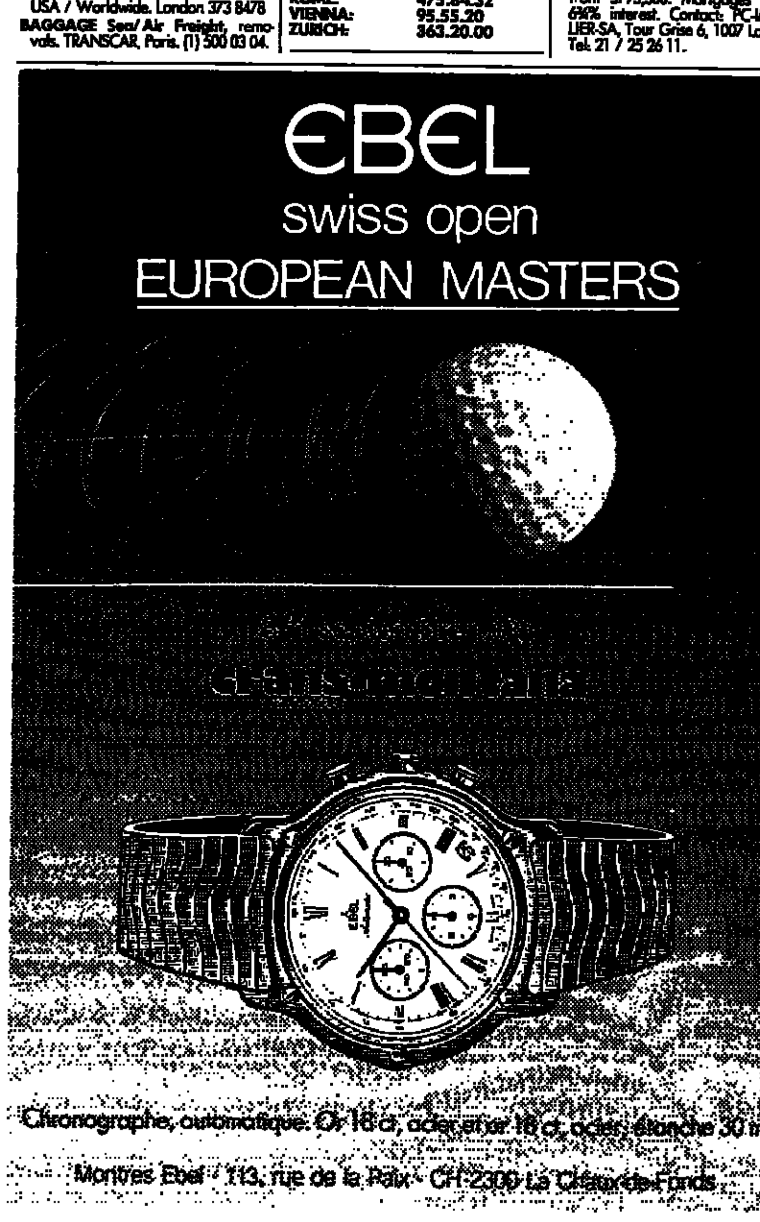

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